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RICH EGYPT HOLDS FAST TO SURPLUS

Government Shows No Disposition to Use Money for Needed Reforms

£40,000,000 RESERVE CONTINUES TO GROW

Annual Deficit Is Believed Juggled to Impress Foreigners With Tax Need

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Fifty years ago Egypt was bankrupt and it seems that the country has never quite recovered from the surprise of becoming immensely wealthy, for no adequate spending machinery has yet been organized.

For a long time there has been a reserve fund of nearly £40,000,000, which it is always hoped will be used to carry out some of the many internal reforms so urgently needed, such as drinking water for the country districts, and education for the poor.

Every year the state budget shows useful credits voted for various reforms and every year there is a large deficit which is to come out of the reserve fund. But at the end of the financial year these credits have never been used and the fund is often swollen instead of diminished.

It was hoped that Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha would spend money in fact as well as on paper, but he was not allowed sufficient time to put through his big series of reforms. The state budget for the coming financial year has recently been approved by the Wafd Cabinet. State expenditure is estimated at L. E. 44,950,000 (that is, Livres Egyptiennes, which are almost equivalent to the pound sterling), and receipts at L. E. 38,062,000, a deficit, therefore, of nearly L. E. 7,000,000.

Foreigner Escapes Only One Tax

It is argued by the cynical that this deficit is always budgeted so as to emphasize the need to tax the foreigner and that it is especially necessary to show a deficit this year as an excuse to put through the large increases in the new customs tariff. This will mainly affect the foreigner and is expected to produce an extra L. E. 2,500,000 per annum.

Whether this reason for the unused deficit is true or not, there is certainly propaganda, initiated in high Egyptian quarters, to spread the idea that foreigners pay no taxes. In fact they are on the same footing as Egyptians.

The main sources of revenue to the Government are the cotton tax, the land tax and the customs duties.

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Insurgent Group to Oppose Tariff Conference Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Submission of the conference report on the tariff to the houses is certain to reopen the controversial debate, particularly in the Senate where determined efforts have been under way to re-establish the Insurgent-Democratic coalition and where rumblings of opposition have been heard against the practice of the Republican conferees to "compromise" upward on disputed rates.

It is claimed by leaders of the Senate coalition that the Republican conferees in a large measure have restored the bill to the form in which it came from the Senate Finance Committee, with a rate level slightly below the peak figures of the House, but far above those sponsored by the coalition.

It was authoritatively stated by both Insurgent and Democratic spokesmen that every effort will be made by them to defeat the conference bill when it comes before the Senate. They take the position that rather than have such a measure they prefer no tariff act at all. It is their argument that this latter decision would be of great benefit to the country, both at home and abroad.

Under the usual procedure the Senate will act first upon the conference report; after which the House will ballot on the rate items it disputes. Republican House leaders are desirous of avoiding a House vote on the debenture and flexible tariff issues, but should the Senate refuse to recede on these provisions it is certain to demand that the House likewise vote on them before the matter is turned over to the conferees.

WORLD'S OLDEST CABLE COMPANY DISSOLVED

NEW YORK (AP)—The oldest cable company in the world, the American Telegraph & Cable Company, organized under the Telegraph Act of 1848 to lay cables from New York to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Europe, was dissolved April 22 by order of Supreme Court Justice Alfred Frankenthaler.

The company was purchased April 1, by the Western Union Telegraph.

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Queen Victoria Made Virginia Apples Famous

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Richmond, Va.

BECAUSE Queen Victoria ate an apple in 1837, Albemarle Imperials, from the orchards of Virginia, today continue to command the highest prices on the British apple market.

When Andrew Stephenson of Albemarle County was Minister to Great Britain he presented an apple from his home region to the Queen. She tasted it and immediately ordered the import tax removed from American apples. The popularity started by royal favor has continued.

Lindbergh to Open New Line April 26

Due to Go Then to Miami on First Leg of Mail Trip to Argentina

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will take off from Miami in a Sikorsky amphibian of Pan-American Airways on April 26 to inaugurate a seven-day air mail service between New York and the capitals of Argentina and Uruguay. The new line will not only provide the fastest scheduled air mail service for 7000 miles, according to T. J. Trippe, president of the company, but will mark the establishment of the world's longest airplane sea-crossing on regular schedule—over the Caribbean between Havana and Cristobal, a distance of 1200 miles.

Colonel Lindbergh is scheduled to take off from Roosevelt Field, L. I., on April 24 for Miami in the Lockheed Sirius, in which he and Mrs. Lindbergh crossed the Continent on April 20. It was reported that Mrs. Lindbergh will not accompany him on his South American flight. The low winged monoplane with its black body and orange wings, built especially for Colonel Lindbergh's use, is being carefully checked and inspected by mechanics at Roosevelt Field with special attention to the 450-horsepower Wasp motor.

From Miami, Colonel Lindbergh will fly to Havana, Cuba. The airplane also will carry a co-pilot, whose name has not yet been announced, and the regular radio operator. No passengers will be carried it was decided.

Besides the mail there will a number of covers bearing the special cachet commemorating the inauguration of the service, and letters of congratulations from governmental and diplomatic officials in Washington. Colonel Lindbergh will take off from Havana on the second leg of the trip on April 27. He will head direct for Cape Gracios A Dios, on the headlands where the Nicaraguan and Honduran boundaries meet, 600 miles distant from Cuba on the northern shores of Central America. Once abreast of the cape, the airplane will continue along the jungle shore line about 50 miles south, alighting at Byrd Field, Puerto Cabezas, to be refuelled. The third leg of the trip continues for another 600 miles, covering the last half of the long sea-crossing, which ends at France Field, Cristobal, the Canal Zone.

From Cristobal the letters will be carried in airplanes of Pan-American-Grace Airways down the west coast of South America to Santiago, Chile, thence across the Andes to Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The mail is scheduled to arrive in both cities on Friday afternoon, May 2, a week after leaving New York.

A schedule of 1000 miles a day must be maintained to put the mail through on time, Mr. Trippe said, and the same schedule will be maintained in both directions, north-bound mail leaving Buenos Aires and Montevideo each Friday. Radio communication will be maintained constantly between the airplanes and Pan-American shore stations, and the fliers will receive the latest weather reports on conditions ahead of them.

Colonel Lindbergh's flight will be the fourth he has made to open new service for Pan-American Airways in his capacity of technical adviser to the system. He flew the first passenger airplane on the Brownsville-Mexico City division; the first air mail between Miami and Panama and the first air mail and passenger airplane between Miami and Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, on the east coast of South America.

WETS ATTEMPT TO TEAR APART DRY TESTIMONY

Refute, in Rebuttal, All Evidence of Benefits of Prohibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The great mass of statistics, documentary evidence and personal testimony that the drys submitted in support of their claims that national prohibition has appreciably improved the economic, social and individual conditions of the country was categorically refuted by a select group of wet leaders in a rebuttal appearance before the House Judiciary Committee on April 23.

George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts; Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of the executive committee of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; Miss Elizabeth Harris, for the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, and Maj. Clarence R. Edwards U. S. A., retired, of Massachusetts, challenged the various phases of the drys' testimony and contentions and submitted controverting statistical matter of their own.

Mr. Tinkham assailed dry claims concerning the quickening economic effects of prohibition by introducing an exchange of correspondence between him and Prof. Irving Fisher of a year ago, in which the latter conceded that other factors in addition to prohibition promoted prosperity and a table of bank savings and individual deposits from 1910 to 1929 to prove his contention that for the nine years preceding prohibition these figures were 14 per cent greater than during the nine years following prohibition.

Likewise challenging dry testimony concerning improved business conditions Mr. du Pont declared that the report of the committee on recent economic changes, of which President Hoover was chairman, nowhere cited prohibition as an important factor in the economic, social, financial and industrial conditions of the country and that the only industry it showed was affected by prohibition was grape growing.

Mr. du Pont also reaffirmed the wet contention that prohibition was "put over on the country" without a true expression from the people and argued that since one-third of the current voting population has reached majority since prohibition became operative that they should, in view of the deep-seated controversy over the question, be allowed to ballot on the question.

Miss Harris challenged the claim of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, and Mrs.

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Debate in Senate on Judge Parker to Open April 28

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The closely controverted nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina for the United States Supreme Court was formally set April 22 for consideration by the Senate beginning April 28.

On that date the opposition will open the debate against confirmation with addresses by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, challenging Judge Parker's economic and legal viewpoint as evidenced in his decision upholding the so-called "yellow dog" contract in the Red Jacket Coal Company case.

Both senators have made exhaustive studies of the disputed labor contract, and are prepared to assail Judge Parker's decision. Mr. Wagner represented the city of New York before coming to the Senate in a case in which the "yellow dog" contract was involved and where the court ruled against the validity of this form of agreement.

The Administration, according to James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, who conferred with President Hoover on the matter, will make every effort to obtain approval of the nomination. Mr. Watson indicated that Republican senators will be urgently counseled to support Judge Parker.

At the same time, it was emphatically declared in other important Republican quarters in the Senate that the postponement of debate on the nomination for practically a week would afford ample time to convince the President that Judge Parker cannot be confirmed and that his name should be withdrawn.

Six-Year-Old Speck on Plate May Lead to Another Planet

Dominion Observatory at Ottawa Believes Tiny Dot on Picture Taken in 1924 Is 'Planet X'; Shapley Thinks Not

Possible discovery of a new trans-Neptunian planet—or at least confirmation of the discovery of Planet X—was contained April 23 in reports that the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa, Canada, had found a new solar body upon old photographic plates.

Three photographs made in 1924 were found to contain an object which had hitherto escaped notice. Dr. R. Meldrum Stewart, director of the Observatory, told the Associated Press that he believed the solar body to be the trans-Neptunian planet which was discovered by the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, March 13.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, was inclined to believe that the object discovered by the Canadian observatory was an entirely new trans-Neptunian body. Dr. Shapley based his opinion upon a telegram from Dr. Stewart giving the position of the "new" body upon the three plates.

"The orbit which the three positions given by the Ottawa Observatory show for the 'new' body does not coincide with our computations for the orbit of Planet X," Dr. Shapley said. "It is possible that the telegraphic transmission of the positions contains an error. We have made two separate computations of the Planet X orbit. These show that in 1924 it would not be on the positions given for the body on the Canadian plates."

The object recorded on the Canadian plates was found by M. Henroteau and Miss Burland during their search through old plates for possible corroboration of the finding of Planet X. The plates were made on Feb. 7, 24 and 29, 1924. For six years these plates were laid aside. The Dominion Observatory is continuing its search as far back as 1906 for further corroboration of the new solar system discoveries.

Although the plate for Feb. 24 was not very clear, Dr. Stewart told the Associated Press, those for the other two dates showed it distinctly.

On Feb. 7, he said, the right ascension of the object according to the equinox of 1875 was 6 hours, 36 minutes and 55 seconds and the declination 23 hours, 42 minutes and 4 seconds. On Feb. 29, 22 days later, the right ascension was 6 hours, 35 minutes and 40 seconds, a difference of 1 minute and 15 seconds and the declination was 23 hours, 39 minutes and three seconds, a difference of 3 minutes and 1 second.

Thus the movement of the object was clearly shown, Dr. Stewart said, showing it was not a fixed star.

"The motion," he added, "indicated a distance from the earth of about the same as the planet X would have been in 1924, and in about the same position as it should have been at that time. Of this, however, we are not sure, because we do not know its exact orbit yet."

Dr. Shapley emphasized that the data at hand from the Canadian observatory did not permit the drawing of definite conclusions. No magnitude

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TEACH THRIFT IN SCHOOLS, AIM OF NEW COUNCIL

State Group Inaugurated by Governor to Push Brookline Finance Scheme

To further the teachings of thrift and money management in public schools and industry along the lines already successfully employed for two years in the Brookline public schools, a group of leading educators, economists and business men of Massachusetts, with the commendation of Governor Frank G. Allen, have organized the Council on Economic Education, Inc.

The council is a non-profit, noncommercial corporation set up to act as a clearing house and information center in financial matters and to advance the cause of wise financial management by students and industrial workers. Inquiries relative to the Brookline plan, an outgrowth of a movement started by the Boston Better Business Bureau, in which students are taught to spend wisely by actual experience, have come from all over the United States. The new council is formed to answer inquiries and further in all ways the cause of education in money management.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, president of the new council, is to be assisted by Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics in Harvard University, as vice-president. Harry P. Gifford, former president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, is treasurer. The board of directors comprises Hugh Bancroft, Kenneth B. Backman, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Arthur W. Forbes, Ernest A. Hale, Joseph A. Parks, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon, Russell Robb, Joseph H. Soliday, and William Leavitt Stoddard, executive vice-president.

Governor Allen, in commenting on the formation of the new council, said:

"I am glad to know that a group of public-spirited educators and business men have formed the Council of Economic Education to promote the teaching in schools and industry not only of thrift and economy but also of the science of the management of money. It is very essential that our people should know how to use without waste our financial resources. I am informed that educational work of this kind, established in one Massachusetts town, has attracted nationwide attention."

An Adventure in Friendship
is in store for the thousands of boys and girls who follow the Mail Bag column on the
Young Folks' Page
Letters from Guatemala, New Zealand, Germany, Uruguay, Tahiti, England, and the United States are among those to be published
Tomorrow

BRITISH ENVOY SAYS ANGLO-U. S. RIVALRY IS ENDED

Sir R. Lindsay Expresses Opinion at Banquet Given by Pilgrims

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Through the London naval conference the "whole element of rivalry" between the United States and Great Britain has been permanently eliminated, Sir Ronald Lindsay, newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States, declared at a dinner given in honor of his arrival in this country by the Pilgrims of the United States at Hotel Biltmore on April 22.

Frank B. Kellogg, formerly Secretary of State, who also spoke at the dinner, hailed the treaty signed at the conference as a "great movement in advance and a great step in human progress." He expressed regret, however, that all five of the powers at the conference had not signed the full treaty and added that "one conference or one treaty," could not be expected to eliminate war. Other conferences and treaties must follow, he said.

Sir Ronald, in the course of his address, said: "This conference has not been engaged in chasing the will-o'-the-wisp or constructing the new Utopia. It has had the definite and limited objective before it of diminishing the great burden or naval armaments. We have recognized frankly that each government, while reducing its armaments, must also look after its own safety.

Not Always Seen Eye to Eye

"Let us be quite frank with ourselves and admit that the United States and the British Empire have not always seen eye to eye with each other as to how they can achieve that object which they have so sincerely desired to accomplish. But at London during the last three months, though your press has printed hundreds of columns of news about the proceedings, there has hardly been a suggestion that any serious difference of view existed between the British and American delegations.

"I think that there has seldom been any greater triumph of common sense. The two governments have accepted a broad principle—that of parity. Their statesmen have prepared the ground. Their delegations have got down to brass tacks and worked out the details, and the result is an agreement in which there is no question of superiority or inferiority and which will eliminate permanently the whole element of rivalry between us. This is a great accomplishment of which

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HIGHWAY SAFETY MEETING MAY 27-29

WASHINGTON (AP)—Responsibility for the increasing problems arising from street and highway traffic was placed entirely upon state and local authorities by President Hoover April 23 in announcing the third national conference on street and highway safety to be held in Washington May 27, 28 and 29.

The President said the governors of all the states and mayors of many of our larger cities have accepted his invitation to send delegations to the conference, at which also will be representatives of national associations interested in tarffic matters, automobile manufacturers, business men and others concerned with various phases of motor traffic.

A group including a number of heads of national associations dealing with highway traffic problems, led by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, conferred with the President. Mr. Lamont is chairman of the national conference.

BRITISH ROUT INDIAN REBELS; MORE ARRESTS

Speaker of Legislative Assembly to Resign—Work Stopped by Disorders

CALCUTTA (AP) — Officials announced, April 23, that 12 insurgents were killed and two seriously wounded in a fight near Chittagong, April 22, between the group which raided the Chittagong police arsenal, April 19, and British troops. Fourteen arrests were made. No soldiers were injured.

The insurgents were posted in a strong position on a hill and were attacked by detachments of the eastern frontier rifles and Burma valley light horse. The main body of the raiders was still at large.

Nationalist circles April 23 said that V. J. Patel, Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly and widely known Swarajist leader, had decided to resign.

He was known here to have been at variance with the Government for a long time and many expected that action from him when his brother, Vallabhat Patel, was arrested and imprisoned at the beginning of Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign.

Among those arrested here April 23 were P. K. Chakravarti, editor of a daily newspaper printed in English, for an article regarded as subversive, and K. C. Das Gupta, secretary of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council.

British authorities here believed the Indian insurgents who raided the Chittagong Arsenal April 19 were surrounded and that capture would soon follow.

Forty soldiers of the Eastern Frontier Rifles and a troop of Burma Valley Light Horse engaged a party of about 30 of the rebels on a road a few miles north of Chittagong April 23, but details as to the outcome were lacking.

As to other aspects of the Indian situation, political prisoners in the Alipore central jail, including J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, went on a hunger strike as the result of an alleged assault by officials of the jail. They were imprisoned because of their activity in Gandhi's campaign.

Public demonstrations were held in North Calcutta despite police orders prohibiting such meetings. The police did not interfere, however. Considerable tension also was reported in the south Calcutta district.

In Madras police charged to disperse a mob which had stoned a police station. Later the crowd assembled near another station and stoned it.

Reports from other centers indicated that the situation was quiet.

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—A British soldier was killed April 23 during a disturbance over the arrest of a number of civil disobedience campaigners here on charges of infringing the salt monopoly. The disorders were accompanied by a hartal, or cessation of work.

30 Women in Maine Seek Nominations for Public Offices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me. — Thirty Maine women have filed petitions to have their names placed on the June primary ballots for various elective offices. This is a considerably larger number of women than has ever before sought to serve this State politically.

By party affiliations they are divided into 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The only one seeking a statewide office and the first woman to aspire so high, is Miss Helen N. Hanson of Calais, a Democrat and a young attorney-at-law.

Two Republicans and two Democrats seek places in the State Senate, while candidates for seats in the House of Representatives include six Republicans and six Democrats. Five women out of these groups have had legislative experience, and one of them, Blanche E. Folsom of Norridgewock, is seeking her third term in the House. Miss Gail Laughlin of Portland has had two terms in the House, and now wishes to go to the Senate.

Two women are candidates for county treasurerships, one of them for re-election, and two others are seeking re-election as registers of probate. All are Republicans.

Seven Republicans and two Democrats are candidates for county registers of deeds, and all the Republican women except one are up for re-election.

The primaries occur June 16.

President Prefers 'Voice With a Smile'

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

DIAL telephones might provide the White House with better service, but President Hoover doesn't think so.

In fact, the Chief Executive, who uses the telephone more than any of his predecessors, has rejected an offer by the telephone company to install the dial system in the White House and executive offices at the same time that the dials are being placed throughout the down-town district.

The President thinks that the White House has been getting good enough service through the present system.

Of the 12 trunk lines entering the White House switchboard, only two will be equipped with dials, and the four operators will continue at their posts.

Naval Treaty Unites Parties in England

Even Ultra-Conservative Press Admits 'Something Substantial' Is Achieved

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The signature of the London naval treaty has had the remarkable effect of uniting all sections of opinion here. Even the Morning Post, the right wing of the Conservative Party, an organ hitherto critical of all negotiations for the reduction of armaments, admits that "something substantial" has been achieved.

The Daily Telegraph, another "die-hard" organ, is even more cordial. It says: "Nowhere can it be seriously questioned today that the London treaty represents an important advance. . . . With the disappearance of competition in naval armaments between this country and the United States, a friendship of incalculable importance to the world's peace has been set up on a new and durable basis."

The Times, independent Conservative, takes a similar line. "If this conference," it says, "is only a stage on a long road, it is a very important stage."

Labor and Liberal journals dwell upon the greatness of the task that still lies ahead. The Daily Herald says: "Satisfaction at the limited success must be tempered and chastened by the consciousness of wider failure—of the fact that even now the task to which the great powers pledged themselves 11 years ago is not begun. Discontent with the results of the London conference must be a spur to greater efforts in the future."

The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, says: "The delegates did their best with the materials at their disposal. It is now again the turn of the politician to prepare the ground for the next advance."

The Daily News repeats Mr. MacDonald's statement to the effect that "another conference will be held in 1935, unless events in the meantime take place of such a happy character that the 1935 conference will not be required." The News also adds his words, "I suggest a challenging motto for all the maritime nations of the world: 'Put the 1935 conference out of date.'"

U. S. Delegates on Leviathan Homeward Bound With Pact

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—The Leviathan sailed from Southampton harbor at 7:30 a. m., on April 23 for New York. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, and others of the American delegation to the London naval conference were on board.

The departure of the steamer had been delayed more than 19 hours in order that the naval delegates might complete the work of the conference with the signing of the treaty. They came aboard at midnight.

Accompanying Mr. Stimson are Dwight W. Morrow, Joseph T. Robinson and Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, what was left of the clerical staff of the delegation, the naval experts, and American newspaper men who were assigned to the conference. Mr. Reed elected to stay in Europe for a while, visiting with Hugh S. Gibson, United States Ambassador in Brussels. Gen. Charles G. Dawes remains in London at his post.

The delegation deposited in the ship's safe a certified copy of "the

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STEPS TAKEN THAT BOSTON LEAD IN AIR

Way Cleared to Make Airport Best in U. S., and Overseas Terminal

ALLEN AND CURLEY AGREE ON PROPOSAL

Authority to Lease Land Is Favored—May Embrace 2600-Acre Tract

Plans to develop the Boston airport to meet future requirements of a port of entry for airplanes from foreign lands were disclosed at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands April 23, which culminated in the report "ought to pass" on a measure providing for a redraft resolve authorizing the Department of Public Works to lease additional land owned by the State at East Boston for airport purposes.

It developed that the resolve was decided upon at a conference between Gov. Frank G. Allen; Frank E. Lyman, commissioner of public works, and James M. Curley, Mayor.

"It is the resolve of the Mayor to have the finest airport in the country in Boston," Thomas H. Bilodean, legislative counsel for the City of Boston, stated. "He desires to maintain the present site of the airport where facilities have already been established."

Mr. Bilodean predicted that within 10 years Boston will have two or three airports, using every available space in East Boston.

Referring to the conference with the Governor, the counsel said a proposal for legislation was drawn up suitable to all parties. In brief, it provides for maintaining the present location of the port, with additions to be made from time to time.

The new lease on the property is proposed for 20 years and it was explained that if the Legislature sees fit to take back the property at the end of that time it will have to reimburse the city for money expended there. There is also a renewal clause in the lease which provides that the State may increase the rental charge.

The State reserves the right under the lease to use a strip of land 500 feet wide adjacent to and lying northerly of the bulkhead extending easterly from Jeffries Point toward Governor's Island, as a means of access to other state lands or to the areas intended to be developed for an airport and to prohibit the right to erect structures on said strip of land.

Provision is also made that the city shall permit the State, without expense, to erect hangars and other buildings it may deem necessary on land leased to the city, for the pursuit of its own aviation developments.

Following the passing of the resolve, the committe took up the bill introduced by William H. Hearn, representative of East Boston, providing that the State Department of Public Works be authorized to lease to any party, or parties, satisfactory to the department, for a term of 60 years, lands and flats belonging to the State in East Boston, which includes the airport property.

This involved proposals that the present airport location be shifted to Apple Island. It was claimed that continuation of the airport at its present site would stop industrial development at that point.

William J. McDonald, representing the Boston Port Development Company, admitted that the decision of relocation rested with the Mayor, who in turn, declared this morning emphatically in favor of the present site.

"The action taken today," Mayor Curley said, "should make possible the extension of airport lines to the state line in the vicinity of Governor's Island.

"Construction of the East Boston vehicular tunnel will provide sufficient filling for reclamation of land at a small expense," he said. "In event that the Federal Government transfers to the city, title to Governor's Island, it should be possible within two years to complete what will be unquestionably regarded as the finest airport in the United States, extending for a distance of 2½ miles and embracing territory of 2600 acres."

Fire Safety Urged in Federal Prisons

WASHINGTON (AP)—A questionnaire asking wardens of all federal penal institutions what precautions they have taken to clear the institutions of inmates in case of fire, was sent April 23 to those officials by Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal Prisons.

Calling attention to the disastrous fire at the Ohio State Penitentiary, the superintendent asked the wardens if they were holding the drills as prescribed by the prison regulations and urged them to see that every prison attaché knew exactly his position and duties he must perform. He particularly urged that safeguards be provided for the inmates.

"The federal prisons are as badly if not more, overcrowded than the state prisons," Mr. Bates said, discussing his questionnaire. "We want to know that all possible precautions are being taken to safeguard the prisoners in case of fire and that the officers and guards know exactly what they are to do in such an emergency."

Two of the federal prisons are fireproof, those at Leavenworth, Kan., and at McNeill Island on the west coast.

High Cost of Stale Bread Debated as Australians Try Bake-by-Day Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—How to give Australians their bread fresh and at the same time allow bakers to work by day, as provided by law in New South Wales, has become a problem of considerable difficulty in this State. J. L. Raith, manager of a large bread company, recently told E. H. Farrar, Minister for Labor, that "the public are paying £2,000,000 a year more for their bread under day baking conditions, all to satisfy the demands of a mere 1000 men."

He said that night baking would mean a reduction of at least ½d. per loaf to private consumers. He pointed out that there was ample evidence that the public required fresh bread as far as possible within eight hours of baking. Nowhere was the demand greater than in the industrial areas. Working people were most fastidious.

He declared that when day baking was first established it was understood that bread would be delivered the day after baking, but owing to the demand for fresh bread this system was found impossible, and disorganization of the delivery system had resulted.

Moreover, there had been an increase in the price of bread to the public. It was true that a baker in a small way could start work at 5:30 a. m. and be able to supply the demand on the same day without much inconvenience. However, the larger factories were unable to give the public fresh bread at a reasonable hour in the morning.

The effect on the bread carters, he said, was appalling. They numbered between 2000 and 3000, a big majority of whom found it very difficult to do a proper day's work in the time available for delivery. There was no doubt that they would welcome a reversion to night baking. Many prosecutions had been taken against carters for finishing after 6 p. m.

Connecticut Lads Fly Kite for Record of 11 Hrs. 20 Mins.—Then Forced Down

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Two New Britain boys, perhaps inspired by the Lindberghs, claim the unofficial kite-flying endurance record of the world. They base this on the fact that they kept their kite, the Sky Hawk, in the air above Walnut Hill Park, here, for 11 hours and 20 minutes. Sent into the air at 10:30 a. m. the Sky Hawk made a forced landing at 9:50 p. m. when the wind dropped so low it would no longer keep the kite aloft.

The fliers, Joseph Zito, 15, and his cousin, Joseph Sorrentino, 16, had planned the endurance record for days. Monday morning, when they took the Sky Hawk to the Walnut Hill Park testing grounds, they were prepared for an all-night vigil. Blankets and ponchos were provided for an open-air bunk and they had arranged for meals to be relayed from their homes by a third youngster, who was to have a share in the glory for his reward. One of the fliers was to sleep Monday night while the other took his watch at the string control of the kite. But the unfriendly gesture of the wind made that unnecessary.

The Sky Hawk took off in a brisk breeze with a few small boys as spectators. Through the day the cousins worked the controls, catching every favorable gust that would keep the kite afloat. The helper brought their dinner, and Monday night he came again with rations.

The boys said they were satisfied they could claim the record, a previous mark of six hours made by two New Jersey boys being the only recorded test of which they had heard. They will try again, they said, with a lighter kite built of silk. The Sky Hawk, measuring six feet in length, is made of paper.

PACT OF PARIS IS CREDITED IN NAVAL TREATY

Originator of Renunciation of War Plan Sees Them Interdependent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Pact of Paris outlawing war made possible the achievements for peace of the London naval treaty and in turn the peace pact will be greatly protected by the results of the London agreement, it is pointed out here by Salmon O. Levinson, chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War.

As the original enunciator of the doctrine of the renunciation of war, later taken up officially by the nations' signatory to the Pact of Paris, Mr. Levinson is peculiarly qualified to evaluate the London naval treaty in terms of the outlawry of war.

"Refusal to make further commitments to force by Great Britain indicates a complete acceptance by Great Britain of the American theory of no sanctions of force," Mr. Levinson said. "This is a contribution to world peace beyond price, in which Canada stands side by side with Great Britain, as will the other dominions.

"We therefore have the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States permanently opposed to anything in the nature of military alliances or commitments to force in unknown crises in the future.

"This means that the French idea of safeguards by sanctions of force and military commitments under the pseudonym of 'security' has been balked for the first time and for all time. It is an enormous step forward, an invaluable contribution toward world peace. For sanctions of force constitute the other hemisphere of the war system.

"It would have been very dangerous to the peace pact if any of the French notions of security by sanctions of force had been recognized and adopted, for the peace pact says the nations will never again use force in any 'disputes or conflicts.'

"Credit for these developments and for the result of this conference is entirely due to the peace pact, which is rapidly becoming the cornerstone of international law.

"The London naval treaty is to run until 1936 and the nations are to meet again for limitation and reduction of arms in 1935. There is no human probability of war in the next five years and not enough money to support a war anyway. We shall have five years in which to see the peace pact develop and be kept inviolate, and thereby become the great sanctionless security which the world must have."

Mr. Levinson added that, while many people expected more to come out of the conference, it must be remembered that, barring the partial limitation obtained at the Washington Arms Conference, every other international conference on disarmament in the dozen years had been a flat failure.

"In other words, President Hoover tackled the hardest problem in Europe," Mr. Levinson declared, "and has secured the greatest measure of success attained up to this time."

CHICAGO MERCHANTS WARN ADVERTISERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Chicago Better Business Bureau in a report issued on April 17 warned business organizations against unethical advertising practices, declaring that "there is an irreparable damage being done to reader confidence by the false 'quitting business' sales, false 'bankrupt' sales, 'lost our lease' sales, and similar practices.

"If advertising in this community is to have value," the report states, "it must be respectable, it must be truthful, and above all, written in a manner to merit the confidence of the public."

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Hoover Pays Tribute to 'Pioneer Woman'

PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Tribute was paid here April 22 to an "unknown soldier" of frontier days when the nation joined with thousands of Oklahomans and visitors from neighboring states in the unveiling of the "pioneer woman" statue on the lawn of the spacious Marland estate.

The President of the United States at Washington participated briefly in the impressive ceremonies by introducing as the principal speaker Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, who delivered his address by radio from Washington on a nation-wide hookup.

The unveiling ceremonies were brought to a close by Oklahoma's cowboy comedian, Will Rogers, formerly of Claremore.

The bronze statue, rising 40 feet, is the gift of E. W. Marland, Ponca City oil man, to his adopted State. Gov. W. J. Holloway accepted the imposing piece on behalf of the citizens of the State.

The statue was executed by Bryant Baker, New York sculptor.

In his short talk, President Hoover said in part: "There are few men of the West of my generation who did not know the pioneer woman in his own mother. And who does not rejoice to know that her part in building that great civilization is to have such beautiful recognition?

"It was those women who carried the refinement, the moral character and spiritual force into the West. Not only they bore great burdens of daily toil and the rearing of families, but they were intent that their children should have a hand, that the doors of opportunity should be opened to them."

'East' Meets 'West' at Orient Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The New Orient Society of Chicago, organized to interpret the culture of the Orient and to foster more cordial relations between East and West, inaugurated its activities, April 22, with a dinner at the Palmer House, with Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, as the principal speaker. The new society is affiliated with some organizations in New York and San Francisco.

"The New Orient Society," Dr. Frank said, "commands my intense interest as one of the instruments of a significant venture in mutual understanding between the Occidental and the Oriental people, as a symbol of that cross-fertilization between the civilizations of the West and the civilization of the East—success or failure of which may well depend whether the new knowledge, the technological powers, the economic might, and the political ideologies and instruments of modern man shall ultimately prove sovereign or servant."

Dr. Frank stressed the fact that the New Orient Society is "dedicated to the method of comprehension rather than the method of conflict," in facing issues arising from the tension between Eastern and Western ideals. "If we are fortunate enough," he said, "to avoid the method of conflict in dealing with the existing tension between West and East, we shall free our energies for the active employment of the method of comprehension as a way-station on the road to cultural co-operation."

ILLINOIS COURT BANS TALKIE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Through a decision handed down on April 17, the Illinois Supreme Court upheld the Chicago police in their efforts to ban a talking motion picture which it was held tended to foster contempt for the police force.

NAVAL TREATY UNITES PARTIES IN ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

London naval treaty of 1930," which they signed at the final plenary session of the conference at St. James's Palace. The original of the treaty remains with the British Government. The copy probably will not be removed from the ship's safe until the liner reaches New York on April 29.

One of the last acts of Mr. Stimson was to convey to the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, President Hoover's appreciation of the Prime Minister's devotion to the cause of Anglo-American friendship and of good relations among all nations.

After thanking the American Secretary of State the Prime Minister told him: "Other people will come after us and they will finish our work, but in the meantime one of the most splendid and heartening experiences we have had has been the good feeling and close co-operation between you and your friends on the one hand and my friends and myself on the other."

"It is sad to bid you good-by, because you have become as one of ourselves. I hope you will have a pleasant voyage and take my hearty and personal respects with you to Mr. Hoover. Give my kindest regards to all the friends I left behind me in Washington."

Allen Styles Naval Pact 'Noteworthy Achievement'

Upon being informed that the London naval treaty had been signed this morning, Gov. Frank G. Allen made the following statement:

"I am gratified to learn that the naval treaty has been signed. This is indeed an achievement of great and far-reaching significance. When it is taken into consideration that the agreement affects 650,000,000 people throughout the world, it is very evident that the event is indeed a momentous one. Undoubtedly the parties involved did not achieve all that they wished for; nevertheless it is an accomplishment which marks another and further definite step forward in the prevention of future wars and in the ultimate attainment of a lasting peace between all nations.

"The people of Massachusetts will rejoice in this noteworthy achievement, and they, with the people of the Nation, must be deeply grateful and appreciative of the extraordinary service which the United States delegates, together with their foreign associates, have rendered at London during these past few weeks."

German Opinion Generally Views Pact as Progress

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The result of the naval conference is regarded here quite generally as progress. "The spirit of a determined peace policy, based on the Kellogg pact, which was at the back of the agreement reached by Great Britain, the United States and Japan, renders this agreement one of the most important and valuable results of the whole conference, the Berliner Tageblatt writes. The Social Democrat Vorwaerts describes the conference as the first stage toward naval disarmament.

Great importance is attached here to the naval parity between Great Britain and the United States. The lessening tension between the United States and Japan is also alluded to. The opinion is expressed that the cessation of naval competition by the three leading sea powers of the world may pave the way for disarmament on land and air.

Washington Prepares to Scrutinize Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—A two-edged attack on the London naval treaty was forecast on April 23 in Congress.

With the new international agreement scarcely 24 hours old, the chairman of both Senate and House Naval Committees made plans to investigate.

Falling in with the proposal of Frederick Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee, that the naval experts who were in London with the delegation be questioned(Fred A. Britten, chairman of the House Committee announced that his committee also would ask navy officers why some features of American naval policy were "abandoned" in London.

William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, likewise wants to ask some questions, although he has indicated that he probably will favor ratification.

Mr. Britten said he would summon Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy Department, one of the American delegates, and four admirals who acted as advisers at London. He would like to hear, he said, why the United States agreed to build fewer 8-inch cruisers and more 6-inch cruisers than had been favored by the navy General Board. His hearings, he said, would take place in May, shortly after the return of the delegation.

While the Senate alone is required to ratify treaties, the House has an equal part in the shaping of navy building plans, and Hr. Britten hopes that whatever is developed in the House hearings will have its effect at the other end of the Capitol.

French Encourage Airplane Building

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The use of light airplanes for touring and sport by private owners will be encouraged in France by state subsidy. The state will contribute to expenses of the purchase and upkeep of such private planes as two-seater or three-seater machines of practical design.

There will be a fixed contribution of $320 toward the purchase price of all types, and further contributions depending on the number of passengers, the touring radius, luggage, horsepower, safety devices, metal construction. Maintenance allowances from $2.60 to $6.40 a flying hour from 100 to 250 hours will be paid.

Thus the purchaser of a two-seater plane of 100 h. p. having adequate range and capacity, constructed of metl and equipped with safety devices will have about $2000 or half the average cost price defrayed by the State.

SNOWDEN TAX PLAN OPPOSED BY LABOR LEFT

I. L. P. Program Declared Halted Owing to Lack of Funds for Social Service

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The budget of Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, came under fire at the closing session of the Independent Labor Party's conference here April 22. Severe criticism was directed against it on the ground that it failed to make provision, by drastic taxation of the wealthy and by increased death duties, for the wide extension this year of social services to which the Labor Party is committed by its official program.

Protest was also made against Mr. Snowden's intimation that if it fell to him to prepare next year's budget, it would be framed on similar lines, and that no increase of financial provision for social service could be made under existing circumstances. It was contended that if Mr. Snowden's financial policy was continued, the Independent Labor Party's activities would be rendered futile having regard to the large expenditure required to carry out its proposals for family allowances and other social services designed to increase the purchasing power of workers.

Baillie P. J. Dollan of Glasgow defended the position taken up by Mr. Snowden on the ground that it was conditioned by circumstances and suggested that it was impossible to carry the measures advocated by the Independent Labor Party without a sufficiently strong Socialist opinion in the country to support them. Another minority delegate described Mr. Snowden as a brave and courageous man and an asset to the Labor movement.

In informal discussions after the conference curiosity was manifest as to the attitude which the national Labor Party executive will now adopt toward the Independent Labor Party following reassertion by the latter of its claim to independent action.

POPULAR STEAMER SCRAPPED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Sovereign, a pleasure steamer well known to Londoners, for she had carried over 2,000,000 passengers in her day to Margate and other English seaside resorts, was recently towed down the river Thames on her way to the shipbreaker's yard. She was still seaworthy, but had become obsolete and has now been replaced by more up-to-date craft.

International Labor Has Week in Paris

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Government and the city of Paris are extending a cordial welcome to the Council of the International Labor Office, which is holding its forty-eighth session here from April 23 to April 29. It is considered specially appropriate that the council should return to Paris to celebrate its tenth anniversary, since its first session was held here in January, 1920. Since that time the council, although making its headquarters in Geneva, has held its sessions in Stockholm, Interlaken, Rome, Berlin, and Warsaw, but never in Paris.

The International Labor Office was established by treaty in Versailles. Its council was inaugurated at the first International Labor Congress in Washington in 1919, and had its first meeting in Paris shortly afterwards. It is composed of 12 members representing governments, 6 employers' delegates and 6 delegates representing labor organizations. The countries represented in the council are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, India. The governments of Chile, Spain, Finland and Poland also send delegates.

Among the eminent personages attending the Council session are Albert Thomas, director of the office; H. B. Butler, assistant director; Arthur Fontaine, president of the Council; Gino Olivetti, E. L. Poulton, A. Lambert-Ribot, G. de Micaelis and Mr. Mehan.

Among the principal questions to be considered by this session are the application of international conventions relative to labor by women, unemployment, the minimum age for children employed in industry and maritime labor, and night work by women and children.

The application of the Free City of Danzig for adhesion to the office will also be considered.

An extensive program of receptions and entertainment has been arranged by the French Government and the city of Paris in the delegates' honor.

BRITISH ENVOY SAYS ANGLO-U. S. RIVALRY IS ENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

we may well feel proud. I think that I have come to America at a moment when all the omens are auspicious."

In the early part of his address Sir Ronald grew reminiscent and told the guests that he had set for himself the goal of becoming British Ambassador to the United States when he first came here 25 years ago as a secretary in the entourage of the then Ambassador, Lord Bryce.

His Dream Came True

"When I think of the important duties and of the grave responsibilities of Ambassador between our two countries, I am rather aghast at the youthful temerity of my wishes at that time. But I am fortunate in having to wait only 25 years for this dream of ambition to come true, and I should like to say to you at once that I am awfully glad to be among you again."

Mr. Kellogg told the guests that the first practical recognition of the facts that the cause of peace is not furthered by competition in armament had been made by the United States and Great Britain when they agreed to abolish armament on the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada.

"Since that greatest of catastrophes, the World War, the nations have been making serious and continued effort to solve the problem of disarmament," he continued. "They have realized that permanent peace is not to be achieved at the point of a bayonet, and so there have been negotiations.

"The earlier efforts along this line accomplished good results. The fact that all negotiations have not entirely succeeded is nothing against them. The treaty at London was a great movement in advance and a great step in human progress.

"Yet while I regret that they were unable to make greater progress I consider it a great step forward that they have drawn the line beyond which they will not go in for competitive building of armament. And I believe that the treaty they have signed should and will have the approval of the United States Senate, as it has the overwhelming support of the people.

John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924 and vice-president of the Pilgrims, presided at the dinner. Dr. John H. Finlay, associate editor of the New York Times, delivered the address of welcome.

DR. MARINKOVITCH TO LEAD MAY MEETING

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—According to alphabetical order, the next meeting of the League of Nations Council should be presided over by Cesar Zumeta of Venezuela. Senor Zumeta has asked that Venezuela's turn be adjourned till the following session, namely that which coincides with the League Assembly.

Consequently it will be Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, who will preside at the meeting which opens on May 12, and it will fall on Senor Zumeta as acting president of the Council to open the next Assembly.

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Utica Gas & Electric Company reports for 12 months ended March 31 net income of $1,308,008 after taxes, interest and depreciation, compared with $1,090,699 in the preceding 12 months.

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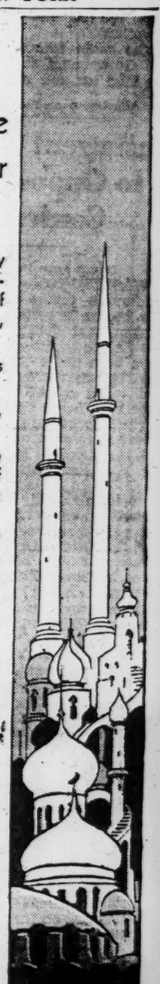
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RED-LETTER DAY FOR WORLD PEACE, REED DECLARES

U. S. Delegate Describes Naval Pact as Being Without an Equal

NEW YORK—David A. Reed, American delegate, delivered an address on April 22 which was radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's system, on the results of the naval conference.

The text of the speech is as follows:

This morning the five-power naval treaty was signed at St. James's Palace. It was an impressive sight as each of those 28 men from every corner of the globe approached the table and pledged the good faith of his government to the agreement that has been arrived at by three months of patient labor here in London. The agreement goes further than any agreement ever heretofore made between the leading nations of the world. As each of these men stepped forward to put his signature upon the treaty we could not but feel that we were at the beginning of a more hopeful period in international relations. The cameras were clicking, the movies were grinding, but in spite of that it was a solemn scene, and the great throng who were watching did so in complete silence.

Before I try to describe the agreement, let me say a word about the old palace in which it was signed. Everyone has heard of St. James's Palace. It gives its name to many international relationships. The ambassadors that come here to London from other lands are not described as Ambassadors to Great Britain, but as Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's—the court which is held in this palace where the naval negotiations have been carried on.

Exterior—and Interior

I wish you could have seen it with us. It is an old, dingy, two-story, rambling brick building, covered with the soot and dirt of centuries of London fogs, and altogether unimpressive in its exterior. Once inside it, however, you find that the rooms are very large and dignified and the walls hung with portraits and battle scenes and tapestries that make it a veritable art museum. Some of the rooms in which our committee meetings have been held are decorated entirely with the old-fashioned weapons of former days—spears and daggers and pikes and swords, with here and there a coat of armor and a shield—a strange environment for men who are working to preserve the peace of the world.

The old palace has had an almost incredible history.

Mary's Headquarters

Then, when Henry died, the old convent became in truth the principal royal palace of England, and Queen Mary made it her headquarters throughout most of her reign. It was then that the phrase "Court of St. James's" began to mean the seat of royalty of Great Britain.

The old walls tingle with history. It is not hard to imagine Queen Elizabeth standing here wreathed in smiles as her messengers come to report the defeat of the Spanish armada, nor to imagine the glittering receptions that her successors held here through the centuries that followed, when all the lords of England came to kneel and pay homage to their sovereign. The rulers of those days would turn over in their graves if they could know the present trend of international affairs. In their time might was right and every kind of trick or breach of faith that ingenuity could suggest was resorted to to increase the force that one could turn against his neighbor country. The philosophy of international affairs of those days was no different from, and no better than, the impelling instincts of the wild animals of the forest.

It has been in marked contrast to all that the naval conference has gone on within this dingy old palace since the middle of January. Formalities and ceremony were forgotten and the delegates looked much the same as the busy men that you find in any great commercial town, intent on the accomplishment of the business before them.

The conference at Washington in 1922 had pointed the way, but this London conference was called to accomplish those things in which the Washington conference had failed. The conference had no tasks that were not hard tasks; the difficult programs of the earlier conferences were the only problems that this conference had to try to solve. It could not have succeeded had it not been for the good will and the sincerity of the delegates that were sent here. Just how well it did succeed I want now to try to tell you. I assure you that there is nothing abstruse or mysterious about it.

Washington Agreement

Let me begin by giving the situation that confronted the United States at the opening of this year.

You will remember that at Washington there was an agreement limiting the fleets of the five countries in some kinds of warships, but not all. The tonnage of battleships and aircraft carriers that each power might have was limited, but there was no limit put on cruisers or destroyers or submarines. At Washington it was arranged that no one should begin to build new battleships until the year 1931, but then a very elaborate schedule of new construction was provided for. The United States was therefore confronted with the building of 10 huge battleships within the next six years, costing about $40,000,000 each, and had an enormous program of construction in cruisers and destroyers and submarines to undertake in order to try to catch up with the other countries, whose fleets were larger or newer than our own. Both Great Britain and Japan had a far larger tonnage of cruisers than we had, because we had practically ceased to build such ships during the last 15 years and while we were trying to catch up with them it was only reasonable to expect that their building would continue and that it would perhaps even be increased when they saw our own programs being speeded up.

In destroyers, it is true, we had a lot of wartime vessels still afloat, but they were rapidly approaching the end of their useful life and the destroyer fleets of the other countries were newer and would outlive ours. The same was true of submarines. Altogether it looked as if the United States would have to spend about $250,000,000 a year in new construction for an indefinite time or else fall hopelessly behind in relative strength to these other powers.

Danger of Naval Construction

It was not only from a money standpoint that this would have been disastrous. Inevitably these friendly nations would have been stirred by apprehension if they had seen us embark on any such colossal building program, and the good relations and friendly attitude that we are all anxious to preserve would inevitably have been disturbed.

I have been giving the picture only as it appeared to us Americans, but there was a similarly dismal outlook confronting each of the other countries. It is not necessary to specify the details, but some of these countries were gravely troubled by the expense involved in this naval competition, and some of them thought they had already reached the limits of taxation that their people could reasonably be expected to bear.

It is enough to say that for one reason or another every nation was anxious to avoid this spectre of a naval race. Every one of us realized that although the Washington treaty had to a certain extent stopped competition in battleships, it had merely transferred the competition to those other categories that were unlimited. We Americans, although better able to afford new construction than any other nation, felt greatly handicapped by our present marked inferiority in cruiser fleets and by the certainty that in 1936 we would be equally inferior in modern destroyers and submarines.

Huge Outlay Saved

What, then, has been accomplished? To begin with, we have all agreed to keep our present battleships, which are perfectly seaworthy and effective, and to take a holiday in new battleship construction to Jan. 1, 1937. In that one stroke we have saved an outlay by the United States of about $400,000,000. When we think of the number of miles of improved roads, or the number of bridges, or the number of public buildings, that can be had for that sum of money, I for one am convinced that civilization is the gainer by this agreement.

Then in cruisers, although our present fleets are pitifully small compared with the cruiser fleets of Great Britain and Japan, our building power has been recognized and Great Britain has readily agreed parity and Japan has agreed to a satisfactory relationship between the fleets, with the result that while we build at moderate speed during these seven years, the British and Japanese fleets are either reduced or will remain at about today's level, to the great relief of the taxpayers of all three countries.

The same is true of destroyers. We will scrap a considerable number of our wartime vessels, Great Britain scraps some and Japan scraps some, and the resultant fleets, which will be large enough for each of us and for all the normal police work that such vessels are called upon to conduct, will nevertheless represent parity with Great Britain and a satisfactory relation with Japan.

Question of Submarines

In submarines our problems have been different because while we are encouraged by the agreement of the five powers to use the submarines in a humane way, nevertheless the temptation to sink merchant ships without warning is very great, and we felt that the world would be better insured against such a murderous submarine campaign as occurred in the last war if the submarine as an instrument of warfare were altogether abolished.

Some of the other nations were not ready to go so far, however, and the best we could do was to agree to a parity in such vessels at a low figure between Great Britain and Japan and ourselves, a figure that requires the destruction of a considerable number of these vessels in the British, the Japanese and the American fleets and to that extent removes the menace to innocent life that results from the very existence of these rattlesnakes of the sea.

So there is substance in our agreement. I have not undertaken to burden you with a lot of statistics on tonnage, but have tried to give you in fair outline the substance of the treaty that has been made.

The benefits to all concerned are very obvious. Please bear in mind that none of us considers that we have won a diplomatic victory. The treaty represents a victory for no one nation, but rather an honorable and reasonable agreement which is fair to everyone. A great deal of rubbish has been talked about international relations and the friendliness of one nation for another, but I think it is not rubbish to claim that the accomplishment of this treaty means much for the preservation of friendly and peaceful relationships between these three great naval powers.

Anglo-American Understanding

Take Great Britain, for example. In the future she will know and we will know that in naval strength we stand upon an equality, that neither of us is likely to be surprised by a sudden outbreak of building on the part of the other. We go on about our affairs respecting one another, understanding one another better and without the apprehension that sometimes has characterized our thought of one another's naval power.

Then, on the other hand, take Japan. We know that her intentions toward us are friendly, for otherwise she would never agree to stand still in cruiser building while we go on and build a cruiser fleet that is stronger than hers. And Japan must know, and I am sure that she does know, that our intentions toward her are friendly in the extreme or we would not willingly scrap a great number of our destroyers and cheerfully consent to a parity with her in submarines.

Japan and America have today given tangible evidences of friendliness which far exceed in value all of the oratory that was ever uttered. We have not merely said that we desire friendly relations between the two countries, but we both have proved it in a way so substantial that no skeptic can doubt it.

All in all, today has been a red-letter day in the cause of world peace. The members of the American delegation are starting home with the firm conviction that their countrymen will approve what has been done in America's name at the London naval conference.

'Good-by, Gentlemen, and Remember the Latchstring Is Always Out'

BRITISH PREMIER WARNS OF NEED TO GO FURTHER

MacDonald Says 'Beginning' Has Been Made Toward Disarmament

LONDON (AP)—Radiocasting a last message on the closing day of the naval conference he had piloted through so many perils, Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, on April 22 declared that "another war will be as certain as tomorrow's sunrise if an active peace mind, not only of the pious, but of the practical kind does not intervene."

Speaking from No. 10 Downing Street, where he said good-by to Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, he said: "I am under no delusions as to how far we have gone. We have just made a beginning. Disarmament is beset by pitfalls and difficulties of all kinds. What looks fair on the face of it turns out on examination to be forbidding and dangerous.

"Now that the conference is over I can say with the firmest conviction that if what has been done is immediately used to prepare the public mind to do more, the London conference will be one of the great landmarks showing forever how near the nations have approached to abiding peace."

Noting that "war has followed war," the Prime Minister commented on the fact that everyone properly informed had been disquieted in recent years by the way in which the nations had been returning to their old ways of pursuing their old ideas of security.

In 1927, the United States and Great Britain had parted company at the Geneva conference very angry with each other, said Mr. MacDonald, and since then the naval strength of the world had mounted in a very ominous way.

When the London naval conference met, he continued, it was soon found that although the nations met as a single five-power group they were really divided into two groups, in each of which Great Britain had a foot. Great Britain, the United States and Japan, he described as the "high seas group," and Great Britain, France and Italy as the "European group."

"You can therefore imagine the sleight of hand required to keep business going," he exclaimed. The Prime Minister declared that all five delegations had found their harvest of achievements "richer than ever we believed it could have been. We have been like pioneers making roads and cutting down thickets of briars that have hitherto prevented passage."

MOSLEM INDIA SCANS INTERESTS ABROAD

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Palestine Arab delegation now in London has received a number of resolutions passed by the conference of Indian Moslems in Bombay, showing the closeness with which anything affecting foreign Moslem interests is watched throughout the East.

One of those resolutions undertakes to send a deputation to Europe to "render all possible help and assistance to Moslem Palestine." Another agrees to celebrate a "Palestine Day" in all India, Burma, and Ceylon. A third declares that the "only effective means for doing justice to the original inhabitants of Palestine is the establishment of a free and independent government there in accordance with the principle of self-determination."

FRATERNITY IS PENALIZED

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Alpha Tau Omega, fraternity at the University of Illinois, was denied social privileges until the second semester of next year by the council of administration April 22 because of drinking at a recent house dance.

Accountant Cites Stock Bonus Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—An accountant testified before the Federal Trade Commission's utilities investigation April 22 that about 49 per cent of the common stock held by the Electric Bond & Share Company in its four largest subsidiaries was obtained without a cash outlay.

The witness, A. R. Colbert, a commission employee, said the Electric Bond & Share Company had received a large portion of its stock in domestic companies as bonuses for financial assistance to the companies and as stock profits.

Of the total common stock held in the American Power and Light, the Electric Bond and Share got 55.6 per cent as bonuses, 17.9 per cent in the Electric Power and Light, 98.7 per cent in the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation, 36.8 per cent in the National Power and Light, and 71.2 per cent in the American Gas and Electric, Mr. Colbert testified. The last is not a direct subsidiary.

Mr. Colbert also discussed the cost to the Electric Bond and Share Company of its common stock in the domestic companies, some of which now has a market value of more than $100 a share. The American Gas and Electric stock, he said, cost $1.82; American Power and Light, $3.54; Lehigh Power Securities Corporation, 5 cents; Electric Power and Light, 44 cents; National Power and Light, $1.26; Electric Investors, Inc., $17; Southeastern Power and Light, 2½ cents.

NEGRO GETS HARMON AWARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Harmon award for an outstanding contribution toward improving conditions between the white and Negro people of America was given to Dr. Robert R. Moton, Negro principal of Tuskegee Institute, April 22, together with a personal tribute from President Hoover.

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Conrad III at the surrender of Weinsberg in 1140, demanded the men's execution, but permitted the women to take away as much as they could carry. Every woman came through the opened gates carrying on her back her husband or son, her brother or father! The King kept his word and set them free . . . Weinsberg is a charming village near the Black Forest—in that lovely panorama of mountain, lake and woods, nature flowers to rich beauty. In Germany, the romantic past gleams in castle and town, and the Oberammergau Passion Play. The gay present enlivens great cities, resorts, modern sports. No vise charge, modern comfort, moderate prices in golden Germany.

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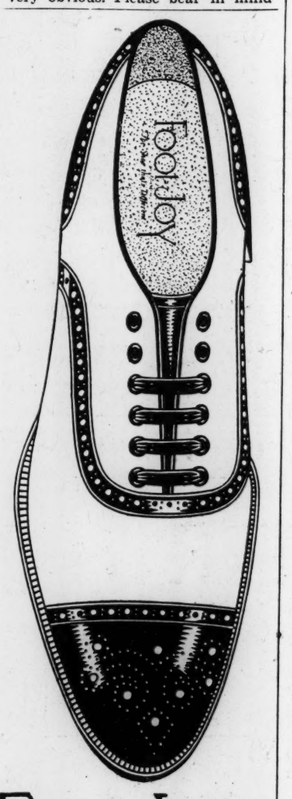

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Foot-Joy—the shoe that's different—has proved so completely comfortable to thousands of men that it has made them absolutely indifferent to the claims of other shoes. They know that no other shoe made has the foundation of Foot-Joy—so designed that with each step you take, it is always directly in alignment to receive the full weight of the body with no rolling of the foot from one side to the other, no cramped toes—no strain on foot or leg muscles—giving complete comfort at the end of a busy day. Why not have such comfort and be smartly shod at the same time? Foot-Joy shoes are moderately priced and are styled for all occasions. Send to us for colored illustrations showing styles for different types of men.

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An entirely new creation by HEINZ *of "57" fame.*

See how it wins your *children.*

You, Mother, know how desirable vegetables are in the diet of children. But you are aware also of the difficulty of getting some children to eat them, so this *new delicious cereal* should be a boon to you. The reason is this:

HEINZ of "57" fame has included a fine *cereal-cellulose* in flavory, crunchy, oven-toasted flakes of rice—a *natural food-substance* which is part of rice itself.

NOT BRAN

No, this food-substance *isn't bran.* It is soft and fluffy—*not harsh or irritant in any way.* Its volume, however, is increased *four to six* times by the absorption of moisture after eating, forming the mildest, gentlest, *natural* bulk and roughage that science has developed.

HEINZ with more than 60 years' experience in food making, spent 8 years in perfecting it.

Proof is easy, Mother. Let a children's jury try these alluring Rice Flakes on the point of *flavor only.* If they sustain our claim to the most delicious of all cereal flavors, let your children have this luscious food once daily to make the test; once daily thereafter being sufficient.

IN ONE FOOD ONLY

Here is a food the benefits of which you need not "take on faith." In a few days your children's food habits are *definitely improved.* And you need do no urging—think what that means to you! If you are not satisfied in every way, your grocer will refund the purchase price.

Of course HEINZ Rice Flakes contain all the usual food value of rice. Don't serve in place of vegetables, but to *supplement* them.

Remember that HEINZ patents control this extraordinary feature, in the daintiest of all flaked foods. No other cereal of any type supplies it. To get it for your children, therefore, you must insist on *HEINZ* Rice Flakes, for no other cereal will answer if you want to make this test.

Just as good for grown-ups as for children.

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THEY WILL WIN HER ONE OF THE 57

Enjoy these radio talks . . . **Tuesday and Friday mornings at 10:45 Eastern Standard Time, Miss Gibson of the Home Economics Dept., H. J. Heinz Co., will broadcast new and delightful recipes over WJZ, KDKA, and 32 other stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.**

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HEINZ Rice Flakes

GOODWIN'S PLAN FOR INSURANCE FUND DROPPED

Committee Relieved From Consideration of Law Proposal

The wheels of legislation turned once more in opposition to Frank A. Goodwin's petition for a state fund for compulsory automobile insurance when the Massachusetts Senate unanimously voted to accept the request of the Committee on Insurance that it be discharged from further consideration of the measure. The Supreme Court had previously declared it unconstitutional and therefore not properly before the committee.

Bills authorizing Mayor James M. Curley to borrow $7,000,000 outside the debt limit for work on old Boston streets were voted upon favorably by the Committee on Municipal Finance, April 22. The Mayor had asked to borrow $10,000,000 in bonds, but the finance committee of the city of Boston reported that it was equipped to expend only $6,000,000 over a two-year period. An additional $1,000,000 would be derived from the tax levy, it was said, while $6,000,000 would come from bond issues.

Another bill authorizing the borrowing of $2,500,000 to expend on unaccepted streets through the issuance of 10-year bonds, will be reported by the committee.

No opposition was made in the Senate to the bill providing for transfer of regulation and operation of taxicab stands in Boston from the Police Commissioner to the Traffic Commission, and it was passed to be engrossed. A petition for legislation authorizing municipalities to expend money for instructing children in safe crossing of streets and highways was referred to the Committee on Municipal Finance.

The Senate received a favorable report from the Committee on Banks and Banking on the measure to compel holding companies with securities on the Stock Exchange to file reports with the Public Utilities Commission.

Action in the House on the petition to give every Gold Star mother $100, regardless of whether she makes the pilgrimage to France or not, was deferred one week to enable the petitioner to secure added information. The Committee on Ways and Means reported adversely on the bill, seeking to suspend the eight-hour labor law for emergency reasons, while a favorable report was made by the same committee on the petition to have a new Miles Standish monument erected in Duxbury. The measure seeking changes in the process of removal of Civil Service employees was vetoed by the Governor. The veto was sustained by the House by vote of 125 to 51.

Motion Pictures

"Journey's End"

Tremont Theater—Tiffany presents "Journey's End," all-talking film version of R. C. Sherriff's stage play. Directed by James Whale, scenario by Joseph Moncure March. Beginning April 22, 1930. First time in Boston. The cast:

Captain Stanhope.....Colin Clive
Second Lieutenant Raleigh...David Manners
Lieutenant Osborne.....Ian Maclaren
Second Lieutenant Hibbert.Anthony Bushell
Company Sergeant Major...Thomas Whiteley
Private Mason.....Charles Gerrard
The Colonel.....Jack Pitcairn
Second Lieutenant Trotter.....Billy Bevan
German Soldier.....Warner Klinger

The virtue of this film is that it is so faithful a reproduction of the stage play. Mr. Whale, who directed it, was responsible for the original stage productions of "Journey's End." He has endeavored, evidently, to make the film version as nearly as possible a copy of the original. He has succeeded to a remarkable degree; indeed, it may be said that he has failed only in so far as failure was inevitable through the limitations of the medium. Where the medium offers opportunities which the limitations of the stage will not permit, he has made excellent use of these opportunities, without attempting to turn a drama into a spectacle. He shows, for example, Stanhope's men taking over from Hardy's. He has placed some of the incidents in the trenches. He gives a glimpse or two of No Man's Land. He shows the raid in which Raleigh brings back his prisoner. So doing, he has justly utilized film resources. Probably he would have been open to the charge of dereliction if he had not done so. It is not his fault if these resources are less effective than the stage method of leaving such passages to the imagination of the observer. Nor should he be blamed if the screen's alternating long shots and close-ups give less illusion and less unity than the stage setting.

The film play is excellently cast. It is particularly fortunate in having Mr. Clive in his original rôle of Stanhope. He gives a far finer characterization of Stanhope than did the actor who portrayed him at the Wilbur last fall; he gives the part more virility, more controlled force. He satisfies us that Stanhope was a leader, makes us see why his men loved him, allows us to understand his suffering, makes plausible and natural his outbreaks of bad temper. And he has a voice which reproduces excellently. Mr. Maclaren is a splendid Osborne, quiet, humorous, fine-textured, brave. Mr. Manners is a thoroughly satisfying Raleigh except for a pronounced lisp which is probably due to the action of the reproducing mechanism upon his particular voice. Hibbert can be made a more sympathetic character than Mr. Bushell makes him. Mr. Bevan's Trotter was pleasantly impervious. He was the victim of the director's only error of taste: it was quite unnecessary for Trotter to fall into a mudhole in the trenches. The others were satisfactory.

This production raises again the question of the true function of the sound film. Should it imitate the stage or should it develop a method of its own? Should it undertake reproduction of plays, or should it confine itself to spectacles? If it is to undertake reproduction of drama at all, it certainly does well to follow the original as closely as this film does; though in doing so it confesses itself only an imitation. It can at least perform a service in carrying such a play as this to those who cannot see the stage production and who have not the opportunity to read it, or sufficient imagination to make the reading of it illusive. Those who can see the play in the theater, or who can read the text of it and supply their own setting, will have little need of this film version of "Journey's End." For those who cannot, the film is an excellent substitute. L. A. S.

Students Break Canoeing Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLD SAYBROOK, Conn.—Starting out at 4.35 a. m., April 18, from Hanover, N. H., to break all records for canoe trips down the Connecticut River to Long Island Sound, David Larrabee of Williamsport, Pa., and C. L. Knight of Boston, students at Dartmouth College, reached the lighthouse at Saybrook Point at 3:33 p. m., April 20.

The elapsed time was 56 hours and the accomplishment broke the previous record of 96 hours, a cut of 40 hours. After resting for a few hours the two students left for Hanover on an evening train.

The men reported an exciting trip down the river. There were rain and fog part of the time and rapids to pass through, with the water running briskly because of the part flood season. There was no halt during the hours of darkness. One would "spell" the other and allow for a little rest. The feat is considered remarkable considering the many obstacles the canoeists faced on the way dawn.

YOUNG BOSTON PIANIST WINS RECITAL PRIZE

Ruth Culbertson, young Boston pianist and graduate in 1926 from the New England Conservatory of Music, Poston, has been announced as one of two pianists to be awarded prizes of the Walter W. Naumberg Musical Foundation. entitling them to a recital with all expenses paid in the Town Hall, New York, during the season of 1930-31.

A pupil of Mme. Antoinette Szumewska, Miss Culbertson was winner in her graduating year of the Mason and Hamlin prize of a grand pianoforte, annually awarded in competition to the most proficient pianist among the seniors and postgraduates.

$28,693,540 ASKED BY HOOVER FOR PUBLIC BUILDING

Brings Total to $77,402,000 —Program Is Seen as Employment Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In line with his program of expanding public construction to improve economic conditions, President Hoover April 23, submitted to Congress supplemental estimates for public building projects for the coming fiscal year which will increase appropriations for this purpose by $28,693,540.

This sum, added to $48,907,000 already contained in a pending appropriation bill would bring the total outlay for public buildings for the fiscal year 1930-31 to $77,402,000.

The President's recommendation of the supplemental budget for building projects followed within a few hours of communications from him to the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriation Committees urging them to hold down extra expenditures or a deficit would result.

In writing Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee, the President declared that unless extreme care was exercised as regards appropriations "you will agree with me that there is cause for real alarm in the situation."

The additional public buildings program the President considers of the greatest urgency and importance on the ground that it "would afford employment for many thousands of men engaged in the building trades and allied industries." He points out that the projects are located in 200 cities and towns in every part of the country and that as a result the distribution of the construction and its economic effects would be nation-wide.

In recommending an additional appropriation of $28,693,000 the President asked for funds which have already been authorized by Congress. The work the President proposes undertaking at once is part of a vast nation-wide federal building program totaling $568,000,000 and to be spread over 10 years that Congress enacted in 1926 and expanded at various times since.

The additional $28,693,000 asked for by the President would be expended as follows: for sites and construction $25,000,000; for acquisition of properties to be used as sites for public buildings in the District of Columbia $2,000,000; for outside professional services $1,400,000; for salaries in the office of the supervising architect $28,140 and for general expenses $265,400.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; dinner, opening Statecraft Institute, talk by Thomas C. Desmond, of New York, on "An Analysis of the Republican Party in the State of New York Today," Clubhouse, 6:30.

Banquet, Tufts College, Westminster Hotel, 6:30.

Banquet, Jackson College, University Club, 6:30.

Harvard University; meeting, Harvard Mathematical Club, lecture by A. E. Andersen, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza; New England Hotel Men's Exposition, until 10:30; dinner, Harmony Group, Private Room, 6:30.

Illustrated lecture on "The Scenic Maritime Provinces," by Arthur H. Merritt, of Boston, Brighton Congregational Church Men's Club, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; dormitory guidance course, Room 657, 8; meeting, Williams Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; ladies' night, semi-monthly entertainment, Clubhouse, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston; second discussion on novel, "It's a Great War," by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Meeting, Lynn Historical Society, lecture on "John Winthrop, Founder of Massachusetts," by Melville C. Freeman, Society House, 125 Green Street, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"Deah Old England."
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Tremont—"Journey's End," a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; morning session, "Our Obligation to Our Citizens of Foreign Birth," subject of the five speakers, 10:30; afternoon session, subject, "Industry and Finance," principal speaker, Magnus W. Alexander, president, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., Clubhouse, 2:15.

Harvard University; meeting, Society of Harvard Dames, piano recital by Mrs. Edward Caldwell Moore, Phillips Brooks House, 3; biological seminar, talk by Dr. Hudson Hoagland, Zoological Laboratory, Room 402, 4:45.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Birds of Woodland, Shore and Orchard," 10:30; illustrated talk on "Czechoslovakia and Her Neighbors," Lecture Hall, 11:15.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "American Furniture," 11.

Copley-Plaza; New England Hotel Men's Exposition, all day, through Friday.

Symphony Hall—Young People's Concert, Serge Koussevitzky and Richard Burgin, conductors. 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Special Exhibitions: eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrade by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight," Czechoslokakian toys and novelties. Tercentenary pictures, maps, and colonial articles, North American Indian art and handicraft.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Hans Kleiber, Audubon prints. Through April 26.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists. Through April 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sketches by Esther Morse Andros. Through April 26.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Third annual exhibition of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April 26.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters. Through April 30.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Small furniture and decoration for the summer home; book-bindings by John F. Grabau. Through April 23.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and water colors by John Lavalle. Through April 26.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Water colors by Paul Gill and Jan Matulka.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings, etchings and water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through April 29.

New England Society of Contemporary Art (permanent gallery), 227 Newbury Street—Small pictures by members. Through April 26.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Ethel Machanic. Through April 29.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through April 28.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors and woodcuts by Gene Carpenter. Through April 30.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition of paintings bu American artists.

Jordan Hall—Concert, the People's Choral Union, 8:15.

CLOSE ATTENTION RECOMMENDED FOR BUILDINGS

Public Urged to Increase Force of Qualified Inspectors

Recommendations that steps be taken to acquaint the public with the extreme importance of public building inspectors to the well-being of the community, were made at the morning session of the New England Building Officials Conference by Prof. Walter C. Voss of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and George W. Sherman, former building commissioner of Worcester.

"No man who is not worth at least $80 to $100 per week should grace the profession of building inspector, and I would further recommend that the total expenditure for building department construction inspection work should not be budgeted at less than one-quarter of one per cent of the building permit values of the city annually," Professor Voss said.

"At present the public's interest is constantly jeapordized through its own ignorance," he added. "It is infected with a first-cost-economy complex. Its byword is 'run everything as cheaply as possible,' and I might add, 'never mind about results.'" As a remedy to the situation he called upon all of civically elected officers to forget—gradually at least—the old dollar sign of first-cost and to put their building departments on a sound, safe and effective basis by gradually increased forces of able inspectors, to be paid a salary commensurate with the responsibility assumed.

Mr. Sherman advocated the setting up of a permanent educational committee, whose task it should be to carry on a campaign of public education in order that it might become generally appreciated that the well-being of every person who enters a building in any city or town of the country rests primarily on the judgment and integrity of the building inspector who has certified the safety of that building for public use.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday; fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy, continued cold tonight and Thursday; snow flurries probable in interior; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	30	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	38	Montreal	22
Boston	34	Nantucket	36
Buffalo	26	New Orleans	70
Calgary	36	New York	34
Charleston	68	Philadelphia	36
Chicago	36	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	44	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	34	Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	28	San Francisco	54
Galveston	66	St. Louis	46
Hatteras	54	St. Paul	32
Helena	44	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	68	Tampa	70
Kansas City	46	Washington	38
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 7:42 p. m., Thursday 7:57 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:04 p. m.

Gains in Population Revealed in Census

Population increases from a small fraction to as much as 121 per cent are shown in returns from the 1930 census, according to Associated Press reports. A number of the reports showing the change since the 1920 census follow:

Atlanta, Ga.—226,557; increase 62,-161 or 35.6 per cent.

Decatur, Ga.—13616; increase 7466 or 121.2 per cent.

Ashland, Ky.—29,050; increase 14,-321 or 99 per cent.

Jamestown, N. Y.—44,907; increase 1493 or 3.44 per cent.

Cortland, N. Y.—14,989, increase 1695 or 12.7 per cent.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—54.055; increase 17,842 or 49 per cent.

Santa Fe, N. M.—10,844; increase 3608 or 50 per cent.

Eugene, Ore.—18,39; increase 8406 or 76 per cent.

Jonesboro, Ark.—10,309; increase 915 or 9.7 per cent.

Provo, Utah—14,612; increase 4309 or 41.6 per cent.

Vancouver, Wash.—15,756; increase 3411 or about 25 per cent.

Wenatchee, Wash.—11,020; increase 5296 or 88 per cent.

Walla Walla, Wash.—14,511; decrease 992 or 6.4 per cent.

Longview, Wash., a city "built to order" since 1920 by R. A. Long, Kansas City lumberman, completed its first official count and found its population to be 10,491.

People of Boston Will Cry 'Banzai' to Feminine Envoys From Nippon

Four envoys of gratitude from the land of cherry blossoms will arrive in Boston on April 26 to extend to New England the message of good will which they have been spreading across the American continent since their arrival at San Francisco three weeks ago.

The party, which is sponsored by the Jiji Shimpo, of Tokyo, is composed of young Japanese women chosen by a committee as being most representative of Japanese womanhood in appearance, deportment and social status, and it bears to the American people the thanks of the people of Japan for assistance given during the earthquake and fire of 1923.

Courtenay Crocker, honorary consul of Japan at Boston, will head a reception committee which will take the young women "under its wing" and see that they are accorded a comprehensive view of commercial, social and historical Boston during their stay, which ends April 29.

Plans for their entertainment include a reception of press representatives at 4 p. m. April 26, followed at 8 p. m. by a public reception at the Museum of Fine Arts, through the courtesy of its trustees and under the auspices of many influential organizations. On Sunday, April 27, a visit to Gardner Museum is planned, with luncheon at Wellesley College, followed by a sight-seeing tour, reception at the Red Cross headquarters and dinner at 7:30 as guests of the Japanese Student Association of Greater Boston. Monday will be largely devoted to official visits, with private dinner parties in the evening.

Rhode Island Adds Nearly 400 Laws

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—With nearly 400 new laws added to the statute books, the Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned sine die, April 22, the second time in 20 years that it has done so without an all-night session.

Among the Legislature's more important acts were:

Enactment of a state redistricting plan, enactment of a uniform caucus law, placing upon the ballot for the November election the question, "Shall the Eighteenth Amendment be retained?" enactment of a new law governing the levy of the state tax on cities and towns, and passage of bills raising the pay of jurors from $3 to $5 per day, placing taxicabs under the control of the State Public Utilities Commission, directing the State Foreign and Domestic Commerce Commission to petition the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission for competitive rail service in Rhode Island, and making the ignoring of a traffic signal light punishable by a $500 fine or one year in jail.

AUTOSALES CORP.

Autosales Corp. reports for year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $133,143 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net income of $44,958 in 1928.

Parker Made Head of 'Patriotic Sons'

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP)—Edward H. Parker, of New Britain, tonight was elected commander-in-chief of the National Commandery General, uniformed rank, Patriotic Sons of America, at the fortieth annual convention here. The retiring commander, Leroy T. Ports, Hanover, Pa., was made past commander-in-chief.

Other officers elected were: Senior vice-commander, George H. Ritzman, Philadelphia, Pa.; junior vice-commander, Fred C. Linn, Harrisburg, Pa.; orderly, Eugene J. Whaler, Plainfield, N. J.; chaplain, George W. Jewel, Philadelphia; picket, Ernest O. Barton, Binghamton N. Y.; trustees, Adam Barnhart, Lebanon, Pa., William L. Wilson and Lawrence L. Harvey, both of Philadelphia.

Altoona, Pa., was selected as the place of the 1931 convention.

KENNEDY HEADS OCEAN HOUSE

Clement E. Kennedy was elected president of the New Ocean House, Inc., at a meeting of the board of directors in Boston. The other officers elected at that time include Harold G. Cutler of Boston, vice-president; Carl F. Woods of Winchester, treasurer; M. T. Duffy of Lynn, assistant treasurer.

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Here in an atmosphere of restful quiet, men wise in the needs of the foot will fit you to shoes to suit the most exacting demands.
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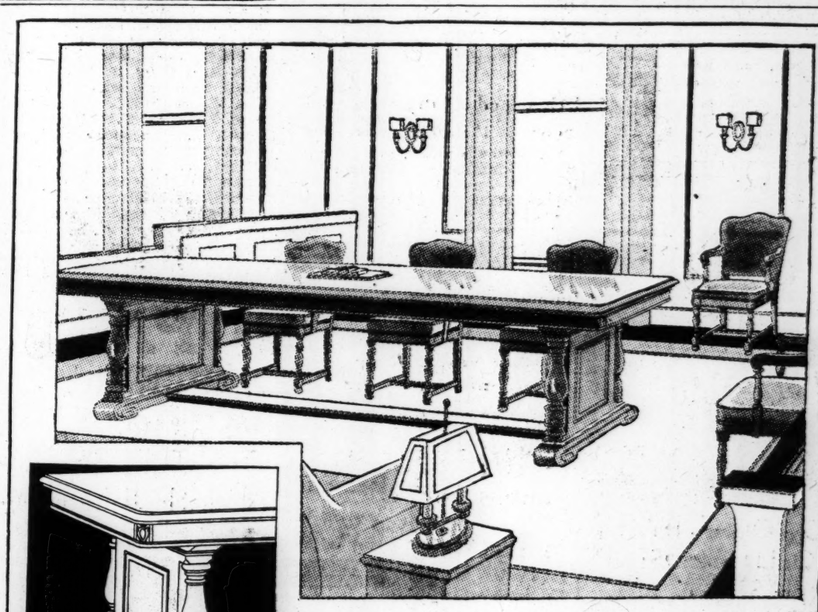
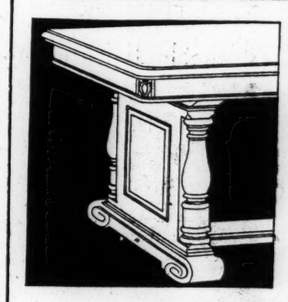
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PORTO RICANS CITE REASON FOR INDEPENDENCE

Wide Discussion on Island for Self-Government Reported

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Two courses leading toward autonomous government in Porto Rico—the establishment of a free state or of complete independence — are receiving wide consideration in the island through discussions engendered by a series of lectures arranged by law students of the University of Porto Rico.

If Porto Ricans would refuse to accept office under the United States rule the island would soon gain its independence, according to Pedro Albizu Campos, one of the most militant of independence advocates. While involving personal sacrifice, he insists, such a course would convince the world of the sincerity of the island's wish to be free.

Albizu Campos, who is a lawyer and a graduate of Harvard University, developed two main contentions during the course of his three-hour address. The first was that Porto Rico is both culturally and economically prepared for and entitled to immediate statehood; the second, that Porto Rico is now essentially an independent nation, owing no fealty to the United States, and that it should demand recognition from Washington. He asserted that Porto Ricans are not now, nor ever have been, citizens of the United States and that it would be just as reasonable to call them French of Chinese citizens as American citizens, despite the citizenship act of 1917.

Jose Tous Soto, former speaker of the House of Representatives, and for years one of the outstanding political leaders of the island, presented his arguments in favor of Porto Rico attaining the status of a free state.

As such and under the United States, it is Mr. Tous Soto's idea that Porto Rico should draft its own const. :tion, subject to congressional approval; that the island's senators and representatives at Washington would participate in legislation which affected the island only; that the island might negotiate commercial treaties through the Department of State. The Federal Constitution would apply to the island except as to prohibition, the jury system and commerce. There would be free trade between the island and the mainland.

He pointed out that complete independence would almost certainly result in the loss of personal liberty, now guaranteed under the United States Constitution, and which in Porto Rico protects the individual citizen from official and governmental arrogance. Contrasted with this he said many of the Caribbean constitutions consisted of beautiful sounding phrases more frequently ignored than observed. Economically full independence would put Porto Rico outside the protection of the American tariff wall, and this would mean ruin, he believed.

Music in Boston

Final Tuesday Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the sixth and last concert of its Tuesday supplementary series in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The program was made up of the "Leonore" No. 3 Overture and the "Pastoral" symphony of Beethoven and Brahms's Symphony in E minor. As all these items have been heard recently at other concerts they do not call for detailed comment. It is sufficient to say that the performance was superb, and that the audience was large and warmly responsive.

This audience without doubt realizes that it has reason to be appreciative. With some conductors it would have reason to apprehend that these supplementary concerts might become merely routine affairs. Not so with Koussevitzky in command. He directed, and the orchestra played, the Brahms symphony yesterday not as if they were repeating a repertory piece for the tenth time this season, but as if it were a new composition which they were publicly making manifest for the first time and which they were eager to impress upon the auditors. It is this quality which makes attendance at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra a perpetual adventure. L. A. S.

People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union of Boston, Eustace Bond Rice, conductor, gave a spring concert at Jordan Hall last evening before an attentive audience of moderate size. The soloists included Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, soprano; Charles Robert Achorn, tenor, and David Blair McClosky, bass. Reginald Boardman provided the piano accompaniments, and Thomas Lander was the organist.

The program which represented the achievements of the current year began with an excerpt from Saint-Saëns's "Christmas" Oratorio. Next came a composition of the conductor's, Psalm CXXI, "I Will Lift Up My Eyes Unto the Hills," which was followed by Robertson's "All in the April Evening," and arrangement by Mr. Rice of "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," Barnaby's "Sweet and Low" and an organ solo, Bossi's "Etude Symphonique." The large work of the evening was Haydn's "Creation," Parts I and II.

The singers displayed a lively interest in their music, and a keen zestfulness of manner which made one overlook the choral deficiencies which occasionally crept it. Their attacks were not invariably as precise as one might well wish them nor did the phrasing of the chorus always take the most felicitous form possible. But there were vigor and fullness of tone.

With its opportunities to any who wish to join and learn the fundamentals of choral singing, the People's Choral Union continues to fill a definite need in the community. C. S. B.

Some Lose, Others Gain, Census Shows

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—Census returns from four towns in Hillsboro County were received here April 22, all showing a decrease. They are: Francestown, 359 in 1930; 385 in 1920. Greenfield, 394 in 1930; 417 in 1920. Lyndeboro, 399 in 1930; 428 in 1920. Mont Vernon, 302 in 1930; 308 in 1920.

RUSSELL, Mass. (AP) — Census returns for this town show a population of 1235. This is a decrease of two persons, compared with the census of 1920. The state census of 1925 gave a population of 1398.

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—Statistics obtained in the annual police listing of residents disclosed April 22 that there are 6136 more women in this city than men. The female residents over 20 years of age totaled 33,115 and the males only 26,979.

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The population of the town of Adams increased 1650 in 10 years, census returns show. The present population is 14,617, as compared with 12,967 in 1920.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

J. E. Stover, Sedalia, Missouri.
E. H. Archer, Long Beach, Calif.
Jennie L. Cobb, Springfield, Mass.
Walter A. Reilly, Norwood, Mass.
Henry J. Murray, Norwood, Mass.
Fred A. Reilly, Roslindale, Mass.
Robert L. Kenney, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. Mabelle Clark, Roslindale, Mass.
Louise G. Metzler, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.
Idamae Oderlin, New York City, N. Y.

NEW WORLD BANK SELECTS CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS

Directors Complete Plans for Organization and Immediate Operation

BASEL, Switz. (AP)—The directorate of the new Bank of International Settlements, organized under the Young plan to handle reparations and other matters of international banking, completed its plans of immediate operation, organization and personnel at a forenoon session on April 23.

All proceedings were considered definite, but will be adopted formally again when ratification of the Young plan by Great Britain and Italy fulfills all the requirements for actual commencement of operations of the bank.

It was decided to issue stock at par eight days after these two ratifications are secured. Reparations bonds totaling $300,000,000 will bear six per cent interest, as was understood previously, but details of this transaction have not been completed.

Functions and authority of the various officers were defined more fully and it was decided that president-designate Gates W. McGarrah and Leon Fraser, his alternate, may sign for the bank alone, while Pierre Quesnay, general manager, and other officials must have their instruments countersigned also.

Three chiefs of departments were appointed and two others left open. Dr. Hulze of Germany was made chief of the banking department. Signor Pilotti of Italy was named secretary-general, and M. Nanzeeland of Belgium was appointed chief of the security marketing division.

The section charged with liaison with the various banks of issue momentarily is in charge of Mr. Quesnay. There has been no appointment to the exchange section, over which the Japanese will preside.

Germans Dislike Choice of French Manager

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — Dissatisfaction is expressed here at the election of a Frenchman as manager of the Bank of International Settlements.

This is not on account of any personal objections, it is declared in semi-official circles here, but because in German opinion this impairs the neutrality of the bank toward debtor and main creditor and destroys their parity in the bank. In view of the great tasks before the bank its leadership should be wholly independent, it is declared here.

Boston Art Notes

The Harvard Society

We never attend an exhibition at the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, in Cambridge, without feeling some gratitude for the enterprise of its young proprietors. If it were not for their courage many of us would have to get most of our knowledge of modern art from books. Today there is on, view at the gallery a large and representative collection of modern German pictures and sculptures; in the catalogue all the important names are to be read: Klee, Kolbe, Nolde, Hofer, Beckman and Lehmbruck, among others.

If the French set some sparks flying with their new devices in painting, the Germans managed to kindle a blaze. The French, though witty in illustration, pungent in satire, have remained, throughout the upheaval, eminently painters. There has always been grace even in their barbaric pictures, always delicacy.

The Germans, taking their cue from the French, employed the innovations to another end. They made the picture serve the heart, and not the mind; for them painting was not an end in itself, but an instrument to romantic and emotional expression. The unwieldy method, the fearless savagery, the blunt, acrid expressionism became the agent of violence. And it was likely in such a situation that Van Gogh should be the master; for him painting was a sort of writing-down of melodrama. He was incidentally an artist. Some of his followers are lacking in artistry.

And so, one finds here thick outline drawing, stark contrast, full color saturation. As a foil to vivid tonality, there is a rather common use of velvety black. Only in Kokoshka does one discern the deeper æsthetic preoccupation with color sequences and tonal variation.

Paul Klee, a Swiss, is as much an outsider to this group as he would probably be to any. For he is a singular artist who must draw upon his own sensibility. That he seems utterly ingenuous and is actually an extreme sophisticate may be annoying. He shuttles tantalizingly between the most commonplace literal fact and high abstraction. His fantasy is a law unto itself.

Pancoast Gallery

The Czech artist Jan Matulka is represented in a choice selection of pictures at the Pancoast Gallery on Newbury Street. For some years, Matulka has been recognized as an artist of great seriousness. That he works with a deliberate plan, builds up his pictures logically, depends upon every stroke of the brush every variation in pigment, for the effect, is indubitable. His water colors make pictures by most others look wabbly. In his hand, color increases in significance. His crisp and solid brush achieves lucidity throughout the solid, lumpy architectural design.

Paul Gill, a talented young water colorist from Philadelphia, is also exhibiting. His pictures are gay, animated, full of movement. When he abandons the frivolous note and comes closer to the thoughtful import of painting, he is more interesting. The impressionistic sketch is one kind of picture; the evolved, organic composition, another. Mr. Gill's talents ramify in both these directions. D. A.

DOT ON PICTURE TAKEN IN 1924 MAY BE PLANET

(Continued from Page 1)

or form of the object was given by the observers, making it impossible to say whether the newly discovered body is a trans-Neptunian planet, like Planet X, Dr. Shapley added. It may prove to be the nucleus of some great comet at or near Athelion, he said. The data, he said, indicate that it is "apparently a trans-Neptunian object, or, at least, very far out in the planetary system."

Yale Man Says Ottawa Dot May Be an Asteroid

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of Yale Observatory, who had received a telegram from Ottawa imparting information of the finding of an object on photographic plates taken six years ago, said April 23 that he could not comment specifically on the basis of that message.

"We know now pretty well what the character of the Lowell object is," said Dr. Schlesinger, "and that it is not the object which causes disturbances in the orbit of Uranus. In other words, while it is not an accidental discovery, it has turned out to be a different object from the one actually sought.

"Well, then, that makes it palpable there are other objects of the same kind and type in the skies and the Lowell object was the one first revealed.

"If this should turn out to be the correct guess, for it is nothing more, the history of these objects will be similar to that of the asteroids, one of which was discovered in 1801, and turned out to be only one of a very large company, now numbering about 2000, and the number is increasing steadily year by year."

MILL GETS TAX REFUND

WASHINGTON (AP)—A refund of $29,496 to the Pacific Mills, Inc., Boston, for overpayment of income and profits taxes in 1919 was announced April 22 by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The overpayment represented a portion of an overassessment previously allowed and credited against a deficiency in tax in 1918 after the statute of limitations had expired.

WORK ON HARVARD FACULTY CLUB PUSHED

Construction of the Faculty Club Building at Harvard University is being pushed since the old Colonial Club on Quincy Street has been razed. The new structure, unlike the Colonial Club, is to face the Union and will have no entrance on Quincy Street. It is expected that the club will be ready for occupancy Jan. 1, 1931.

In Georgian design to harmonize with the new buildings which are transforming the appearance of the university, the new clubhouse is being executed by the Boston firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbot, architects. It is to contain ample dining and recreation facilities, and nine bedrooms for resident members. The approach is by the Hallowell Gate which leads to the Union and Varsity Clubs from Quincy Street.

PRISON BONUS BILL SIGNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, on April 21, signed the Hewitt Bill, increasing from $10 to $20 the amount of money given by the State to convicts on their discharge from prison. It is estimated that 132 prisoners will be discharged from state penal institutions this year.

Y.W.C.A. to Launch $453,980 Campaign

"For the girls of Boston" is the slogan of the $453,980 campaign which the Boston Young Women's Christian Association will launch tonight at a mass meeting of more than 1000 campaign workers in the auditorium of the main Y. W. C. A. building. The campaign, which is scheduled to run for 10 days, has been organized in order to assure the continuation of the service of the Y. W. C. A. until 1982.

Gaspar Bacon, president of the State Senate, and Dr. Benjamin M. Washburn, rector of Emmanuel Church, will be among the speakers to address the campaign workers and their friends. Among those who have already accepted invitations to be present at the mass meeting as guests of honor are William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor; George C. Lee, honorary chairman of the campaign; Mrs. Azel A. Packard, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and T. Grafton Abbott, president of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, of Brookline, general chairman of the campaign organization, will open the meeting and will introduce the speakers among whom will also be several girl members of the Y. W. C. A., who will tell what the service of the association has meant to them.

JACK O'LANTERN ELECTS DAY

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Durfee L. Day '31 of New York, was elected business manager of Jack O'Lantern, Dartmouth's comic monthly, here April 22.

WETS ATTEMPT TO TEAR APART DRY TESTIMONY

(Continued from Page 1)

John F. Sippel, to represent the National Federation of Women's Clubs as favorable to the dry cause, asserting that it was "inherently improbable that nearly one-half of the total adult female population of the country was enrolled on one side of this political question" and citing as evidence of this fact "the immediate and widespread protest from women and clubs who denied the views attributed to them."

She introduced a list of women enrolled in clubs affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs who denied, she declared, that any poll had ever been taken on prohibition.

General Edwards, relating experiences in his long army career, argued to the committee that "temperance" and not prohibition was the solution of the liquor problem.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54½; de Beers, 9¼; Rand Mines, 7. Bar silver was 19 13-16d. an ounce. Money was 2 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅜ per cent; three months, 2 9-16 at 2⅝ per cent.

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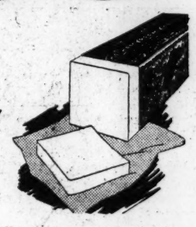

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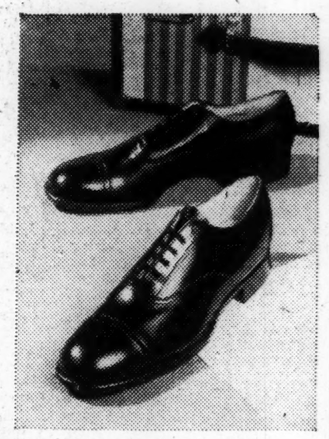

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"Half Circlet"—Platinum, Half Circle of Diamonds, $87
"Diamond Circlet"—Platinum, Full Circle of Diamonds, $147

Path of Diamonds, $57

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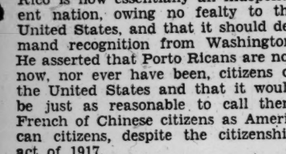

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BURLINGTON

SPAIN REALIZES GOOD POINTS IN DICTATOR'S WORK

Irrigation Along Ebro and Betterment of Roads Everywhere

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Following the popular cry for a wholesale scrapping of the Dictator program, the new Government promised that everything its predecessor had done should be revised. It seemed to be taken for granted that there was little good standing to its credit. This referred particularly to the public works entailing the heavy expenditure reflected in the last budget figures. The Minister of Fomento has now issued what amounts to a refutation of the earlier sweeping condemnation. It is being recognized in official circles that much of what the Dictator Government did was very good and of permanent value to the country.

In his note the Minister of Fomento deals with the question of railway construction. The consortium created by the late Government in order to unite the interests and efforts of the State with those of the railway companies and administered by the Superior Council of Railways and the Caja Ferroviaria (Railway Banking Department) was authorized by the late Minister to issue, with State guarantee, a loan up to 2,600,000,000 pesetas.

Heavy Expenditure

The outcry against the late Government on the score of its heavy expenditure in the improvement of the roads of Spain seems far from justified, judging from the declarations contained in the Minister's note. Before the Dictator Government came, the bad state of the roads was notorious, so it is interesting to read in a French motoring review the declarations of Robert Sénéchal, who after a trip of 7000 kilometers in eight days across various European countries, affirms that the "marvelous organization of the network of Spanish roads is the best in Europe from every point of view." In the course of Gen. Primo de Rivera's rule, it may be stated that 2800 kilometers of road have been laid down or thoroughly repaired at a cost of some 350,000,000 pesetas.

The third and one of the most important items in the scheme of public works being carried out was that of the irrigation of the right and left banks of the River Ebro.

Public Hydraulic Works

In order to obtain the maximum results by means of the united efforts and resources of all those interested in fertilizing the land within range of contact with the Ebro, the Hydrographic Confederation was formed. The method devised for collaboration between the Confederation and the Government was nothing less than an entirely new conception in Spain of public hydraulic works. Formerly the State would approve a scheme and then give out the contract. Those who were to benefit by a new canal paid nothing for its construction. It therefore frequently occurred that although canals were built and water flowed through long stretches of thirsty land, even after 20 years many had not troubled to use it. The Confederation set out to transform all this and is linking up the interests of the users with those of the State, the district and the contractor.

It is not surprising that at a recent meeting in Saragossa of representatives of all the districts affected by the threat to abolish Government intervention and withdraw the official subsidy, men of all classes and political shades of opinion resolved without one dissenting voice to demand that the support by the State should not be withdrawn. "The Confederation has done more in three years than the State had previously done in thirty" was their justification.

These are some of the blessings conferred upon Spain by the foresight of the Dictator, whose patriotic spirit will in due course be bound to receive full recognition. General Berenguer has declined to give way to pressure and the Hydrographic Confederation will continue its undertaking until the vast scheme is completed.

Tariff Aids Hosiery Mills in Australia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Immediate expansion of the hosiery manufacturing industry in Australia is expected to follow the introduction of the increased tariff, recently imposed by the Federal Labor Government. Hundreds of additional employees will be engaged. Four companies are already operating and three new ones have been formed.

For 1931 the seven mills plan to produce 536,000 dozen pairs of full-fashioned hosiery. Last year Australia imported 946,000 dozen pairs of hose, of which 707,500 dozen pairs were full-fashioned. On these figures there is no danger of overproduction locally.

Prices for Australian hose will range from 10s 6d. to 25s. a pair—a price range almost identical with that for imported hosiery before the increased tariff came into operation.

Railways Continue Privilege to Blind

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The National Institute for the Blind has been notified that the British Railway companies intend to continue the concession made a year ago to blind persons traveling over any part of their combined system.

It was agreed then that any blind person traveling on business and accompanied by a guide might obtain two tickets for the price of one.

Comment has been made on the honest manner in which the concession has been treated. During the whole period in which it has been in operation no case has occurred of anyone attempting to make improper use of the privilege.

Arrival of Feminism in Turkey Opens Paths of Social and Political Reform

Mustapha Kemal Pasha's Enthusiastic Support Places Woman Side by Side With Her Former Oppressor, Man—Cultural Program Well Under Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Of the many changes since the World War in countries where formerly modernist tendencies were regarded as an abomination—perhaps none is more striking than the transformation, as the inevitable result of the Oriental's gradual conversion to feminism, of the hitherto enslaved and, in the opinion of their emancipated Western sisters, much-to-be-pitied women of the East.

Thanks to the reforming zeal of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who holds that no country can take part in the march of progress whose women are enslaved, the Turkish woman of today may fairly claim to be an outstanding symbol of the new ideals which are stirring the East to its foundations.

To the returned traveler Istanbul presents a startling contrast to the Constantinople of pre-war days. Instead of the forbidding, heavily-veiled female figures one used to see flitting furtively about the back streets in their regulation costume, a shapeless garment of striped print, clumsily gathered round neck and waist, one now sees everywhere smart, up-to-date unveiled women in trim tailor-mades and cloche hats, bobbed and shingled for the most part and generally indistinguishable, as to dress, from their Occidental sisters.

Reveling in Liberation

The very bearing of these women of modern Turkey seems an expression of the new era which has set in for women throughout the East. No longer downtrodden, timid creatures, shrinking apologetically in the background, they now march boldly side by side with their former despots, men, reveling in their liberation and newly acquired sense of equality.

To this new woman of Turkey her liberator and champion, Mustapha Kemal, is at once hero, inspiration and stimulus. His determined and enthusiastic advocacy of equality between the sexes has given an impetus to that latent ambition for social and political development which centuries of oppression had all but stifled in her.

So great is Kemal's faith in the importance of woman's co-operation in the building up of the new Turkish State that his first decrees, on acceding to power, were directed toward the removal of the disabilities from which his countrywomen suffered under outworn national traditions.

Many Lines of Progress

The first and greatest reform for which they have to thank him, the abolition of polygamy, has brought about changes in their conditions so far-reaching as to constitute a veritable revolution.

Law, education, national health, housing, child welfare, etc., are a few of the many subjects to which Miss Turkey is devoting herself today, while the woman's movement, in all its bearings, has her enthusiastic support.

She may now, too, worship in public. The mosque, from which, under the rules of the (anti-feminist) Muhammadan religion, she was formerly shut out, is now everywhere thrown open to her. Kemal rightly holds that the laws of the Muhammadan religion with regard to the status of women are antiquated, anti-social, retrogressive, inimical to progress and entirely out of tune with the trend of modern thought.

About the future of women in Turkey, the rôle they will play politically and socially in the reconstructed state and their economic adjustment to the new order of things, it is perhaps too soon to prophesy. But the victory which has already been won by them has begotten a new hope for their still fettered sisters throughout the whole world of Islam.

Equal Terms Asked for Men and Women

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"I am not a feminist," said Dr. Stella Churchill, in speaking at a meeting organized by the women's group of the Fabian Society here, "but I want to see the work of both men and women judged upon its merits."

Every legal obstacle has now been removed from the professional woman's path, she said, adding that almost every profession is open to her—but this does not indicate that she is the possessor of equal opportunities with man. There is still a tiresome tendency on the part of many people to regard the employment of professional women as a form of out-relief, she believes, bestowed because the applicant appeared to be in need.

"I want," she said, "to see doors thrown open to men and women on equal terms, allowing the capacity and qualifications of the candidate, instead of the sex, to be considered when the appointment is made."

Economic conditions mean that professional men cannot afford to throw away opportunities, she said, and, in open competition, women should not allow themselves to be limited by considerations from which men are usually free.

Labor Report Scans Rural School Level

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The International Labor Office of the League of Nations has issued a report embodying the information collected from the various countries which are members of the International Labor Organization, the aim of the inquiry being to study the social problems connected with agricultural education in raising working conditions and the standard of living in rural districts. The report gives a quantity of information as to the education for agriculture which is being given in various centers.

The International Labor Organization emphasizes the need for raising the general educational level of rural populations as a prerequisite to any real progress in agricultural training. It regards as enormous the possibilities of progress which would follow an extension of agricultural education. The object of vocational agricultural education, the report states, might be not so much a larger volume of production as better production, and particularly specialized production.

The conception of agricultural education, moreover, needs to be enlarged so as to cover farming as a business. The keeping of accounts is only half the battle—farmers have to be taught to draw the necessary conclusions from their accounts, and to take necessary action. Education is the one good means open to the agricultural population to enable them to surmount a crisis which, with the introduction of more and more machinery into agriculture, may prove almost as severe as was the industrial revolution for other industries.

FORD TO TRAIN 36 MONTENEGRAN BOYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CETINGE, Montenegro—Thirty-six boys from Montenegro, a part of Jugoslavia, are to go to Detroit, where they will remain for three years as students and workers in the factories of Henry Ford.

Mr. Ford is taking these boys, whose expenses to America will be paid by the State of Jugoslavia, in order to train them to become expert mechanics. It is hoped that later Mr. Ford will establish one of his European automobile factories here.

MODERNIZING SHIPYARDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Program for complete modernization of the Parkhead works of William Beardmore & Co., shipbuilders, was announced by H. Reincke, the new chairman of the company in a recent address. Mr. Reincke said that there was never a time when concentration upon raising the efficiency of the means of production was more necessary, particularly from the point of view of securing the widest opportunities of giving employment to the workingman.

M. P. WINS PRIZE FOR READING VERSE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Rennell Rodd, M. P., recently won the challenge cup for verse reading and speaking in foreign languages given by Mrs. Minshall, vice-president and governor of the Poetry Society.

There were 18 competitors, most of them women. The most popular language was French, although there was a good deal of Italian and German and a little Spanish. Sir Rennell Rodd won the prize by one mark for a reading in Italian and a poem in German. A 15-year-old schoolgirl tied for the second prize.

DOWNPOUR IN DESERT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Rain has fallen far inland, in places where it has been unknown for years. Travelers on the Transcontinental Railway and by plane, although now delayed on account of wash-aways and flooded landing grounds, will shortly appreciate a delightful change in the scenery. The Australian desert, covered with water now, will soon be carpeted with green.

Train to Display Beauties of Alps

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—All the beauty spots in the high Alpine regions of Switzerland are gradually being linked up by railway, and on July 1, the new line between Zermatt in the high Valais and St. Moritz in the Grisons will be opened. The "Glacier Express," as the train will be called, which is to connect these two holiday resorts, will take 10 hours 40 minutes to complete the trip, which will thus be the longest non-change journey of its kind in Switzerland. In this respect it will, it is said, constitute a record for a mountain railway journey, while the the scenery through which the train will pass is certainly of surpassing beauty.

The new through train has been rendered possible by the building of a new section of line from Viège to Zermatt, thus connecting Zermatt by the Furka-Oberalp and the Rhetian mountain railways with the Engadine.

The train can be caught at Brigue in connection with the Paris-Trieste express. From Zermatt the line makes a sharp descent to Viège, rising again to the Furka Pass at a height of 7062 feet, from which it runs down to Andermatt, ascending at the Oberlap to 6714 feet. It touches its lowest level at Reichenau, from which it rises to St. Moritz by steep ascent. It is thus an extraordinarily interesting journey.

NO NEED NOW TO STRIP DOWN LOCOMOTIVES

Vessel and 100-Ton Motor Lorry Built to Handle Transportation

Scotland and England recently have devised means for loading and shipping locomotives without stripping them down. A 100-ton lorry and a vessel with an immense hold are to be used. The practicability of these methods is being watched with interest by transportation men.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL—Considerable interest has been shown by railway engine manufacturers in the new facilities for shipping locomotives just provided at the port of Liverpool.

Since locomotives for abroad are of wider gauge than English tracks, it has previously been necessary to take them to the docks in pieces, assemble them on the quay, usually in Birkenhead.

This difficulty was observed by a Liverpool road transport firm (M. R. S., Ltd., formerly Marston's Road Services), and they have designed a 100-ton motor lorry which is capable of carrying a complete locomotive.

Special railway lines have been laid alongside the steamer berths in the Gladstone dock, and it is anticipated that most of the country's export output of 200 engines a year will pass through Liverpool.

Glasgow Firm Builds Ships for Locomotives

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A steamship to carry exceptional loads is now being completed for the Ellerman Line by Barclay & Curle & Co., Glasgow. The vessel, the City of Barcelona, contains an enormous hold for the storage of large locomotives complete with tenders. These locomotives can be loaded and unloaded with a special derrick, the mast looking not unlike the tripod masts of some battleships and altogether different from the ordinary pole mast usually seen on merchant ships. In this way locomotives may be handled without being dismantled.

This is the only ship so designed and her practicability will be watched by other shipowners since sea carriage of locomotives is developing into a remunerative business.

Solution of British Drink Evil Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — That the great growth of the number of licensed clubs in Great Britain was an evil against which the Liberal Party should launch a crusade was the contention made by A. E. Jalland, speaking to members of the '95 Club here.

Charles Timpson stated that it had been worked out that if the amount of the country's drink bill in 1928—£288,200,000—had been spent in 10 specified industries, 1,662,914 more persons would be in employment. In his opinion, local option was the most democratic way to bring about reform.

Mr. Timpson quoted Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that the liquor traffic "does not produce wealth—it destroys wealth in order to manufacture pauperism, crime, disease, lunacy, poverty. The more people there are employed in that trade the greater is the drain upon the national resources and the greater is the drain upon every productive industry in the country."

INDIA ANTICIPATES FREE RADIOCASTING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—It is now practically certain that radiocasting in India will not be allowed to lapse.

At the eleventh hour the Government has obtained sanction from the Standing Finance Committee for the expenditure of 150,000 rupees (£13,500) to acquire the assets of the Indian Radiocasting Company for a minimum period of two years. It is the intention to carry on programs without change.

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SPRING FLOWERS HOLD THE STAGE IN CHICAGO SHOW

Garfield Park Conservatory Offers Wide Variety Free to Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Competing with spring itself, the Garfield Park Conservatory has staged a flower show under its acres of glass that can hold its own even in such a contest.

Outdoors, early tulips brave cool winds, but indoors no less than 23,000 plants, some hardy natives and others strange and lovely visitors from the tropics; some old favorites and others never before shown, make a lavish spread never to be seen out-of-doors in these latitudes.

This conservatory, largest municipally owned in the United States, has grown its own strain of cineraria for its spring flower show. The showy plant with its pure, intense blue and purple blossoms, is massed to contrast with the flame of tulips in wide borders.

What possibilities for variety lie in the tulip are visualized. Prince Carnival, believed to be having its first American showing, is a dashing fellow, its yellow cap splashed with red. Louis XIV, on the other hand, is a tulip of courtly elegance, dull gold and mauve. Faust, a new Darwin variety, is of equal magnificence, a lustrous satin of a rich, deep red brown. There have also been displayed species from Turkey, Georgia in Asia, Savoy, Bokara, Turkestan and the mountains of Persia.

Lovely as the blooms are individually, the achievement of August Koch, head gardener, lies in the massed effects, the artful blending of color in the widest variety of groupings. Tall Easter lilies, for instance, are enhanced by a gentle background of the softest cloud-pink begonia.

While the spring flower show offers its beauty free to Chicago, "behind the scenes" preparation is quietly going on for 11 other flower shows that will be held in this conservatory during the year. The public does not pause to realize that every blossom displayed is a "home grown product," and that a month later the brilliant array now on exhibit will yield to another "act."

To time the blooming season of each group of floral actors so that they will be ready for their cues is the responsibility of the horticultural staff of the conservatory. Even now, while daffodils, hyacinths and other spring favorites hold the stage, in the "back stage" greenhouses, thousands of chrysanthemums are being groomed for the fall show.

RICH EGYPT HOLDS FAST TO SURPLUS

(Continued from Page 1)

To all these the foreigner is liable. Whereas he owns little land, he is a big importer and contributes to the revenues of the country through the customs.

A point to be noticed about the land tax is that it can really be regarded as a water-rate, since in years of drought the lands on the margin of cultivations do not have to pay the tax.

The only tax which the foreigner cannot be forced to pay is the ghaffir tax, which each Egyptian householder pays for the up-keep of night-watchmen, or ghaffirs, who in efficiency and general appearance are close descendants of the Elizabethan Dogberry. It is an insignificant tax, but the question has been given prominence in order to emphasize this idea about the foreigner not paying.

It is true that the foreign element is the richest element, which is due, not to discrimination in taxation but to initiative and industry. The foreigner might even argue that he suffers more from taxation than does the Egyptian. For example, he pays for his own schools by private subscription and he has few of the benefits of good roads, except in the towns. He has no say in how his money is to be spent and his position is a striking example of taxation without representation.

The foreign merchant continues to increase, however, for Egypt is a rich country needing development, with a wonderfully fertile land capable of growing four crops a year.

The distribution of wealth is very uneven, which gives the impression that the country is richer than in fact it is. There is no bourgeois commercial class among Egyptians and the rich comprise only about 20 per cent of the Nation, while the other 80 live in the most distressing squalor, content with very low standards.

In 1878 a commission of inquiry into the state of the country's finances was summoned by the Khedive Ismail Pasha. It was composed of Ferdinand de Lesseps as President, Rivers Wilson, Riaz Pasha, Baravelli, Baring (afterward Lord Cromer), de Bligniéres and de Kremer.

After a careful study they issued a report which caused a considerable sensation at the time, but which has long been forgotten by the public. Reference, however, will certainly be made to it in the book on the life and times of Ismail Pasha, which is now being written by H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College, and E. L. Woodward.

The report which is in French describes the most outrageous things dryly and without comment. For instance:

"When a bridge is built, it is not those who use it who pay a toll, but it is the boats, who are prevented by the bridge from navigation. Again, in a village to which we went recently, there had existed 25 years ago a barrage, where a charge was made for the right to fish. The water disappeared but the payment for the fishing remains and is spread over the land of four villages at the rate of four paras the feddan."

The report is full of such extraordinary examples of injustice and the whole system of tax collection was entirely corrupt. Against this the unfortunate peasant had no possibility of making an appeal.

"The sheikh," says the report, "executes the orders of the mudir, and the mudir the orders of the inspector-general, who himself is bound by the 'Ordre Supérieur.' This 'Ordre Supérieur is the law. The Government agents conform to it, even if given verbally, and it never enters the heads of contributors to question whether the law exists at all, or to question its justice."

Later follows a passage which is interesting when compared to the political régime in Egypt today: "One cannot but realize that the head of the state disposes of unlimited authority. This political régime is in entire keeping with the traditions and the customs of the country."

London, Ont., Pupils Get World Samples

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Asked just a little over six weeks ago, as an object lesson in project geography, to gather samples of the world's products, together with information about them, pupils of the London Central Collegiate recently surprised Miss Alice C. Kelso, geography specialist, and E. A. Miller, principal, with the complete and attractively presented collections. The individual offerings required a whole room of the Collegiate to accommodate them.

Project geography, Miss Kelso explained to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, was introduced only in September, 1928, and this is the first year that pupils were asked to obtain samples of products and display them. Some wrote to the Orient for teas; some to the Southern United States for samples of cotton in all stages; and others to the manufacturing centers of Europe. One boy took the trouble to carve a 12-inch acorn out of a piece of oak, in the hollow interior of which he placed written information on the world's oak supply and uses.

Marks are to be awarded to the students on their Easter examinations for the work, although no such reward was originally offered.

ONTARIO TO TEST ITS LIGNITE ABROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—It was announced in the Ontario Legislature that quantities of the lignite from the Government's new field at Blacksmith Rapids, northern Ontario, will be sent to experts in England and also Germany to establish the value of the by-products of the coal.

The Government will also send five carloads to the western provinces for trial and it will be tested as industrial fuel at Niagara Falls and other towns in the Province. "In briquetted form the lignite will mean a great deal to the industries of the North," stated Charles McRea, Minister of Mines.

Soviets' Easy Divorce System Brings Unrest in Russian Home

Marriage and Demand for Divorce Within Two Hours by Young People Seen by Eyewitness—Application at Registry Only Formality

The following is the third of five articles describing the situation in Soviet Russia from the viewpoint of a Russian woman whose connection with official circles has afforded her an unusual opportunity to study the Soviet régime at first hand.

A two-hour glimpse of the workings of a Soviet divorce "court," as described by an eyewitness, gives eloquent testimony of the complete breakdown of the sanctity of marriage under Bolshevist rule and to the increasing uncertainty and unrest in the life of the family in consequence.

Application to a girl in charge of the registry is the only formality needed to secure the necessary certificate of marriage or divorce in the particular "court" visited, and irresponsible young people are even found to take out the marriage certificate and come back for a divorce while the writer is still at the registry.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The right to divorce one's husband or wife is not questioned or even discussed by the Soviet law. In the Russia of today divorce proceedings do not exist. A wife can divorce her husband, in his absence and without his knowledge, and the registry office sends the husband an official notice informing him that his wife divorced him and that the divorce was registered on such and such a date.

I came into the registration office quite early and the waiting room was empty. The posters on the wall invited people to "think again before taking the step," to "think about the children before they decide to separate."

Seeing How They Work

I knocked at the door which bore a notice, "Open from 9 a. m. till 7 p. m. —dinner hours from 2 till 3," and went in. The girl at the table looked up and smiled at me.

"Come to see how we work?" she said; "take a chair there by the window. We'll be open in a minute. You should have been here yesterday," she continued, "we had about 40 divorces here, and some, I'm sure, you would have found very interesting!"

I sat down and almost immediately the door opened and a woman came in. She walked straight to the table and stood there without saying a word.

"Well, have you decided now?" asked the girl. "Yes, I have," said the woman. "He has come back drunk every night for the last week, and now he threatens. . . ."

"You know the law—he will have to go after you divorce him. What is your name? Have you your identity papers with you?"

The woman handed a small black book to the girl and stood silent again, while the divorce certificate was being filled in and stamped. The girl signed her name on the certificate with red ink and said: "Here you are, now you are free and I hope you won't regret it. He was no good, I think." The woman calmed down and, saying "good-by," left the room.

"Think It Over!"

The girl at the table turned to me. "She came last week and wanted to divorce her husband then, but I sent her back and advised her to think it over. Sometimes we have to do that, you know."

The door opened again and a couple came in. The man was obviously a Communist and of a type known in Russias as "responsible worker," with a portfolio under his arm and a very serious face. The woman was quite young and pretty and well dressed. They came to the table.

"Yes?" asked the girl.

"We want to register a divorce, please," said the woman. "And please hurry up with it, I have a committee sitting in half an hour," added her husband.

"Your papers, please!"

The man produced his, but his wife, after having made a thorough search of her handbag and her coat pockets, announced that she had left hers at home.

Must Have Papers

"Sorry, but I cannot register your divorce without your papers. You'll have to come again and be sure to bring them next time"

The man was indignant. "Didn't I tell you to be sure and take them? Can't you remember such a simple thing? And now I have no time to go back and tomorrow I'm busy the whole day long. . . ." They went out.

The next couple met them at the door. The girl came in first and the boy—he was not more than 20 years old, I thought—followed her with a grin on his face. They had come to register their marriage. They received their certificates, had their papers marked with the word "married" in red ink and left, saying "Thank you" to the girl, who wished them happiness.

The next two also were cases of registration of marriage. I looked out into the waiting room. It was full of people now. Some sat on a long wooden bench, some walked about the room. One man read a newspaper. The girl put her head out of the door.

"Who is next? Please come in."

"Next, Please!"

The man who was reading the newspaper came. He wanted a divorce from his wife.

"Have you decided . . ." began the girl, and he interrupted her: "Now, understand this, my dear young person, I won't have any interference. . . . Get on with your work."

The girl wrote out the certificate and handed it to him. "Close the door after you," said she, "and register your next marriage somewhere else, not here, please!"

"Some of them are trying," sighed the girl as the man walked out, "as if it were my fault that he has to divorce his wife. I know him; he is an engineer and makes a lot of money."

Too Young to Register

Two young girls came in. One looked much too young to register either marriage or divorce. Her friend explained that "she wants to divorce her husband, who left her and disappeared. And I'm telling her that it is no use waiting till he turns up again, and perhaps he won't—her mother says it's silly, too!"

"But she does not want to divorce him? Why do you force her to do so?" asked the girl at the table. "You'd better go home and think it over, and maybe," she added kindly, "he will come back again and everything will be all right."

"Oh, no, I'd better do it now!" interposed the child.

"I tell you you had better go home, I won't register it now—come tomorrow and don't listen to people; think it over yourself!"

I left the police station. On the street I met the young couple who had come to get married a little while before. They walked quickly and the girl was obviously excited. The girl at the table had prophesied that they would be back in a month's time for a divorce, but they are there already in about an hour.

Newsboys Try Reportorial Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—To uncover any possible lurking reportorial talent among its newsboys, the Observer recently tried a unique experiment.

Lining up all its carriers, the newspaper sent the boys on a tour of inspection of a carnival organization located here, then offered cash awards for the three best newspaper stories of the experience submitted by the youngsters.

The stories were judged solely on their merits as reportorial efforts, much stress being given to accuracy and brevity, and the successful contestants were given the assurance that they would be considered for future reportorial jobs. In the course of the contest it was found that several of the boys had taken jobs as carriers with the hope that the work might prove a stepping stone to the pad-and-pencil force.

Women's Pen Group Holds Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Women writers, poets, artists and composers from more than 30 states are attending the fifth biennial convention of the National League of American Pen Women here. Between business sessions and social functions the women are holding forums and "shop-talk" sessions to encourage each other to develop their creative ability.

The convention opened with the annual authors' breakfast, at which honor guests included Mrs. Edward E. Gann, sister and official hostess for Vice-President Curtis; Kathleen Norris, novelist; Carl E. Milliken, secretary, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors; Mrs. John F. Sippel, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Porter Dale, president of the Congressional Club.

Mrs. Mabel Cook Cole, who with her husband, an anthropologist, has conducted extensive studies in the Orient, described the strange customs of a primitive tribe in Sumatra where a government by women rules one of the happiest clans in the Orient. Grace Thompson Seton, wife of Ernest Thompson Seton, naturalist, also spoke of recent travels in the East. Mrs. James M. Doran, wife of the prohibition commissioner, discussed her recently completed book "Prohibition Punches," in which she gives recipes for non-alcoholic beverages.

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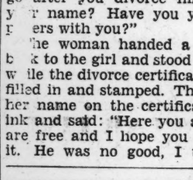
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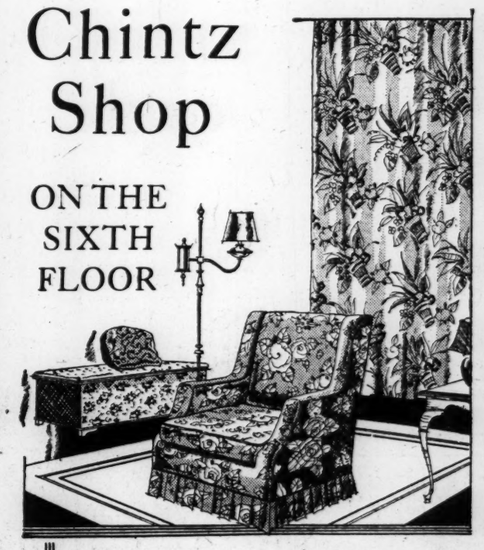
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MERCUR WINS IN THREE SETS

Defeats Pare After Trailing One Set Down and One Game to Five

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—The first eight seeded players in the Mason and Dixon tennis championship men's singles—all among the first 10 ranking players in the United States at the present time—advanced to the quarterfinal round, and all won in straight sets with one exception. The near upset came when Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., was three times within a stroke of defeat at the hands of Emmett J. Pare of Chicago, Ill., ranked No. 15 in the national list.

Pare, who won from Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex. last week at Pinehurst in the North and South tournament, made the mistake of softening his game when he should have been attacking. Mercur was trailing one set down and one game to five when he staged his rally that brought him victory at 4—6, 10—8, 6—2.

Tuesday was not an ideal day for tennis at the Greenbriar Tennis and Golf Club. A high wind blew most of the day, but in spite of this play was of a high order.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., showed good form. Lott defeated Harvey Lake in the second round and J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., in the third round at 6—3, 6—2. Doeg also played two singles matches, defeating R. M. Johnson in the first and Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup candidate, at 6—0, 6—3 in the third round.

In the other third-round matches Tuesday Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Donald C. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., 6—4, 6—3; R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., won from Clayton Burwell with the loss of two games, both in the last set; John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., won with ease from Thomas J. Mangan of Washington, D. C., who did not get a game; Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., playing against a Metropolitan rival and recent winner of the Bermuda singles title, Herbert L. Bowman of New York, won, after a hard-fought first set, at 6—4, 6—2; Allison defeated Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., a dangerous opponent, who hit with all his old-time sting but was lacking in control. The score was 6—4, 7—5.

Women's singles play advanced the favorites into the third round. Some of the victors Tuesday were: Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., Miss Anne B. Townsend of Philadelphia, Miss Virginia Hilleary, also of Philadelphia, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., Miss Clara Greenspan of New York, Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston and Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn. The summary:

MASON AND DIXON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Men's Singles—Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., defeated Jacques Verstraten, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
Clayton Burwell defeated R. H. McKee, 6—4, 6—1.
John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J. defeated Harold Blauer, New York, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.
Thomas J. Mangan, Washington, D. C., defeated J. Locke, 6—2, 6—1.
Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated W. Milburn, 6—0, 6—1.
John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated R. M. Johnson, 6—0, 6—1.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, Que., defeated L. Wright, 7—5, 6—2.
Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated John R. Tunis, 6—1, 6—2.
Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated Craig Biddle, 6—2, 7—5.
G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Harvey Lake, 6—3, 6—0.
J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated W. Hines, 8—5, 6—3.
Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated G. Carlton Shafer, 6—2, 6—1.
Emmett J. Pare, Chicago, defeated J. H. Barnum, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Donald C. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., 6—4, 6—3.
R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., defeated Clayton Burwell, 6—0, 6—2.
John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Thomas J. Mangan, Washington, D. C., 6—0, 6—0.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—4, 6—2.
John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, Que., 6—0, 6—3.
Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., 6—4, 7—5.
Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Emmett J. Pare, Chicago, 4—6, 10—8, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Mrs. John B. Jessop, Wilmington, Del., defeated V. Jones, 6—2, 6—1.
Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. G. Cushing, White Sulphur Springs, 6—0, 6—1.
Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Elizabeth Coxe, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—3.
Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, 7—5, 6—2.
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Florence LeBoutillier, New York, 6—1, 6—1.
Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—2.
Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Genevieve Fox, 6—0, 6—3.
Dorothy Fox defeated Kathleen Fox, 6—1, 6—0.

EASTERN CHANGES RULES

With the exception of a few minor changes which have been made to suit local conditions, the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead has adopted rules the same as those of the New York Yacht Club. This action was taken at a meeting of the Eastern Y. C. at the Harvard Club of Boston, Tuesday night, and now these rules will be in general use in yacht racing throughout the world. James C. Gray, chairman of the race committee, gave out the interesting announcement that the four America's Cup defense candidates—Enterprise, Weetamoe, Whirlwind and Yankee—along with the Vanitie, have accepted the invitation of the club to race over the Bretton's Reef course off Newport, June 23, 24 and 25.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	11	4	.733
Los Angeles	9	4	.692
Sacramento	9	5	.643
San Francisco	9	6	.600
Missions	6	8	.429
Hollywood	5	9	.357
Seattle	5	10	.333
Portland	3	11	.214

RESULTS TUESDAY

Sacramento 8, Los Angeles 2.
Seattle 7, Hollywood 6.
Missions 5, Portland 3.
Oakland 13, San Francisco 7.

BREAKS 191 OUT OF 200

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Dr. F. E. Wetmore of Moorestown, N. J., broke 191 targets out of 200 Tuesday to win the 16-yard championship in the United North and South [illegible] tournament. Dr. Wetmore won the intermediate shoot shooting K. E. Smith, of Millbrook, N. Y., finished second in the 16-yard championship, breaking 190 targets. J. T. Wilson, of Kenosha, Wis., was third with 176.

Hallahan Again Is Puzzle to Chicago

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833
Boston	2	2	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	2	5	.286
Brooklyn	1	4	.200

RESULTS TUESDAY

New York-Boston, wet grounds.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 3.

Before some 40,000 fans and behind the fine pitching of Hallahan, the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the National League Champion Chicago Cubs in Chicago on Tuesday for the third time in five starts. Hallahan, who pitched against Manager McCarthy's men on April 18, and allowed them only two hits, proved that he was well capable of doing the same thing again, this time giving out five hits. This is a fine record, for a pitcher must have plenty on the ball to keep those heavy-hitting Cubs from getting base hits.

The Cardinals themselves hit well, making 13 off the deliveries of Malone, Bush and Shealy. The first-named did not look at all effective in his second start of the season, retiring from the box in the fourth inning. The majority of the winner's hits consisted of singles, as two doubles by Douthit were the only extra-base hits they made. Wilson, Chicago outfielder, connected with his second home run of the season in the seventh inning with two men on base and saved the Cubs from a shut-out.

At Philadelphia, while Sweetland was holding the Brooklyn Robins well enough in check to allow them only five runs, the Phillies were able to get 13 hits themselves and score six runs to win the game. The contest marked Sweetland's second victory of the season and the second over the Robins. Manager Robinson's players did manage to make 11 safe hits, but they were kept well scattered.

Friberg and Klein were the stars for the winners. Each hit a home run in the first inning, with Klein continuing on to make a double and two singles for a total of four, in as many times at bat. Friberg made only one hit, but it was his sacrifice fly in the ninth inning with the bases full that won the game for the Phillies. Elliott and Morrison pitched for the losers.

The only other game scheduled, that between Boston and New York, was postponed because of wet grounds. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	1	8	13	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	5	1

Batteries—Hallahan and J. Wilson; Malone, Bush, Shealy and Taylor, Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Clarke. Time—2h. 20m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	13	1
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	11	1

Batteries—Sweetland and Davis, McCurdy; Elliott, Morrison and Picinich. Losing pitcher — Morrison. Umpires — Magerkurth, Donohue and Rigler. Time—2h. 14m.

ELEVENTH WIN FOR OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE

Harvard University's efforts to stem the victorious advance of the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team on the field back of the Business School, Boston, Tuesday, proved futile, despite the fact that the visitors were mostly playing with a patched lineup. At the conclusion of the encounter the Crimson stickmen were added to the list of defeated opponents by a score of 9 to 5.

The British team now has won 11 games in the United States in 13 played, one game ending in a tie and two in defeat for the visitors. Since the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team has only one more game to play on its tour, and already has scored 107 goals to 36 for opponents, it has practically won the Flannery Cup, donated by John R. Flannery for international lacrosse competition between English-speaking nations and based on total goals in all series.

The visitor's attack proved a little too good for the Harvard players and at the conclusion of the first half they led by a score of 5 to 1. Harvard held a little better in the second half and scored evenly with the overseas team with four goals each. A. S. Rains featured the scoring with six goals, while Astle, team high scorer of the tour, scored two. The summary:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE	HARVARD
G. Ainsworth, 1st a	1st d, Hartnett
Rains, 2d a	2d d, Faude
Williams, 3d a	3d d, Brinkley, Amazeen
Briden, c	c, Nido, Hobbs
Grove, 3d d	3d a, Pope, Henderson
R. Ainsworth, 2d d	2d a, Cochrane, Briggs, Keck
Farinholt, 1st d	1st a, Glenn, Foshay
Cornsweet, cp	ih, Sanders, Huhl
Cartwright, p	oh, Johnson, Lay
Giddens, oh	p, Myerson
Astle, ih	cp, Robinson
Ricketts, g	g, Gulick, Salmon

Score—Oxford-Cambridge 9, Harvard 5. Goals—Rains 6, Astle 2, Giddens for Oxford-Cambridge; Nido, Cochrane, Sanders, Glenn, Keck for Harvard. Referee—C. P. Collins, Cornell. Judge of Play—W. T. Harrison, Stevens. Time—Thirty minute halves.

ECHOES OF NIAGARA FALLS TAKE HONORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Ontario's intermediate basketball champions, the Echoes of Niagara Falls, have added a much higher honor to that title—that of eastern Canada—by taking two straight victories on the home court at the expense of the Y-Grads, of Saint John, N. B., Maritime champions. The first game gave the winners a wide margin when they defeated the Atlantic five by a 53-to-25 score and they had little difficulty in stopping the Y-Grads in the final encounter 46 to 19, thus capturing the series on an aggregate score of 99 to 44.

Last year's intermediate winners in eastern Canada were declared Dominion champions and as there is little chance of a western challenger it is likely the Echoes will be crowned Canadian champions of intermediate basketball this spring. The Niagara Falls aggregation will turn senior next year, it has been announced.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Springfield	3	1	.750
Providence	4	2	.667
Allentown	2	1	.667
Hartford	3	2	.600
Albany	2	2	.500
New Haven	2	2	.500
Bridgeport	2	3	.400
Pittsfield	1	6	.143

RESULTS TUESDAY

New Haven 6, Pittsfield 5.
Hartford 6, Bridgeport 5.

CHICAGO GIVEN BIG TRACK MEET

Soldier Field to House U. S. vs. British Empire Affair Under Flood Lights

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Leading athletes of the British Empire are to meet the track and field champions of the United States in an international dual contest at Soldier Field Stadium here Aug. 27, it is announced by J. B. Maccabe of the Boston A. A., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. It will be held at night under powerful flood lights, the first event of its kind ever staged outdoors here.

Support is to be given the event by the Chicago Association of Commerce and other civic bodies, and local citizens are to be afforded the opportunity to help put it over as one of the most impressive sporting spectacles in the history of this city.

Fifty-five members of the British Empire team, composed of the outstanding stars of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, Scotland, England and Canada are to be brought here following the British Empire games at Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 16 to 23. United States national championships are to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., the week previous to the event here, and the winners held together to make as strong a unit as the United States can assemble.

The British Empire team is invading this continent to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain, the oldest amateur body in existence. Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U., to whom Chicago owes the good fortune of securing this event against the lively bidding of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, states that this meet will be of a caliber second only to the Olympic Games.

Cooley to Manage Pony Polo Team

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Followers of pony polo in the United States were pleased to learn that a definite step has been taken toward building for the defense of the International Cup against the challenging British team this summer. The defense committee of the United States Polo Association, meeting at the offices of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of the United States team and one of the committee, announced that 17 ponies have been purchased to be trained and tested for the campaign and will probably form the nucleus of the string upon which the American riders will be mounted when the battle is waged on International Field at Meadowbrook this year.

All the mounts are Argentine ponies, with the exception of one, Ellen, an Irish mare, which was acquired in England. The Irish mare is now in the East, while the Argentine ponies are at present in California, where they will be kept for a short time and then shipped East to be stabled at the Sands Point Club, Port Washington, L. I.

J. C. Cooley, a prominent star in United States polo, has been named as manager for the defending team. D. Stewart Iglehart, George H. Mead, A. Charles Schwartz, John Hay Whitney and Mr. Hitchcock were those present at the committee meeting Tuesday. Joseph B. Fitton, who has trained American defense teams in the past, has again been selected for the post this year.

Half of the new mounts from Argentina were purchased by C. T. Land, while the other half was purchased from the Argentine team here in the United States and recently used by that team in California. The majority of the Argentine horses are seasoned campaigners. Of those purchased from the Argentine team in the United States, Andes is the most seasoned. This gelding is about 10 years old and has been played for six seasons by Carlos Uranga.

Of the other string, purchased in the Argentine, there are several reported to be sturdy and fast. Among these ponies are Katrina, a gray mare, played two seasons by Mr. Land, and Katrilo, a gray gelding and half brother to Katrina. All the ponies in California are being cared for by Carlton F. Burke.

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pueblo	5	0	1.000
Denver	4	1	.800
Omaha	3	2	.600
Wichita	3	2	.600
Oklahoma City	3	2	.600
St. Joseph	1	4	.200
Des Moines	1	4	.200
Topeka	0	5	.000

RESULTS TUESDAY

Omaha 16, Wichita 9.
Pueblo 8, St. Joseph 6.
Oklahoma City 2, Des Moines 1.
Denver 7, Topeka 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	5	0	1.000
Buffalo	3	1	.750
Rochester	3	2	.600
Toronto	3	2	.600
Newark	2	2	.500
Montreal	1	3	.250
Reading	1	4	.200
Jersey City	0	4	.000

RESULTS TUESDAY

Buffalo 7, Jersey City 6.
Toronto 5, Newark 0.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 5.
Rochester 13, Reading 7.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama 7, Georgia Tech. 2.
Chicago 7, Lake Forest 5.
Columbia 6, Holy Cross 5.
Delaware 7, Hampden-Sydney 6.
Duke 9, Georgia 8.
Fordham 9, Lehigh 3.
Knox 4, Monmouth 1.
Missouri 5, Nebraska 1.
Pennsylvania 17, Swarthmore 4.
Princeton 9, Virginia 4.
Springfield 4, Mass Aggies 1.
Temple 19, St. Joseph's 0.

CHICAGO ELECTS OLSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Everett C. Olson '32, has been elected captain of the gymnastic team at University of Chicago, succeeding John E. Menzies '30. Olson comes from Hinsdale, Ill. He won the "Big Ten" title on the flying rings recently.

RE-ELECTED CAPTAIN

WATERVILLE, Me. (AP)—Walter B. Lovett '31, Hudson, Mass., has been re-elected captain of the Colby College hockey team. Lovett is a letter man in baseball and football as well as hockey.

Active Billiard Season Looms Ahead for 1930-31

Twenty-Eight Tournaments Are Being Planned by C. A. Storer—Twenty-Four of Them Are to Be Sectional Affairs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Twenty-eight billiard tournaments, the longest schedule ever attempted, are being planned for the 1930-31 season by C. A. Storer, director of tournaments for the National Billiard Association of America, it is announced here. Twenty-four of these tourneys will be sectional affairs to qualify contenders for four major championships.

On the list of major tourneys are the world's 18.2 balkline, three-cushion and pocket billiard championships, and the latest addition, an American 18.2 tourney. The American championship has been added in order to give the players a better chance to prove their class through what are really qualifying tournaments for a world's championship.

W. F. Hoppe may be forced to compete in the qualifying tournaments, both at 18.2 balkline and three-cushion, if he hopes to be able to play in a world's title competition next season. Hoppe failed to take part in either of the last world's championship three-cushion and 18.2 balkline tournaments, and thus lost his chance automatically to qualify.

Hoppe Must Qualify

This will be the first time since 1906 that Hoppe, a name that for years has meant all that is great in a billiard way, has found it necessary to prove that he can compete against the headliners of today. Few question his ability to meet the best in three-cushions, but the rules clearly state that only the players finishing among the first four in the world's championship tournament can qualify automatically for the next title meeting. Hoppe did not compete.

In balkline there will be so many players seeking a chance to enter that it will be necessary to have elimination tournaments. No official action has been taken as yet; but there is a chance that only two American players will be seeded, and these two probably will be Jacob Schaefer, present champion, and Welker Cochran, who finished second to Schaefer in the last world's championship tournament, which was staged in New York.

Balkline is coming back. This artistic style of billiards, which for years has held the major place in the field of billiards, is the one style of cue play which is international in scope and it is the style of billiards which must be encouraged if the United States hopes to hold its own in international competition, according to authorities here.

The American tournament likely will be held in two sections, one on the Pacific coast, the other on the Atlantic. The winner of each then will qualify for the world's championship. Thus, if Hoppe competes in the eastern section he must oppose some very strong players as Eric Hagenlacher of Germany, former world's champion, and Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan, national professional junior titleholder, now are in the New York section.

May Transfer Players

In order not to have too many recognized stars eliminated, Matsuyama may compete in the Pacific coast section. He lived for years in Los Angeles and still claims a residence there. Among the other high grade balkline players who are virtually certain to try for places in the American tournament are David McAndless of Chicago, former national amateur and later national junior professional titleholder; Albert G. Cutler of New York, former national junior champion; Ora Morningstar of San Diego, a former champion; George Sutton of Chicago and George Slosson of Boston, former world's champions; Herbert Hammer and James Lewis of New York, and probably Charles C. Peterson of St. Louis.

Three-cushion and pocket billiards will not be neglected. There will be at least four sectional tournaments at each style and there is a chance that this may be doubled, bringing the total of sectional pocket billiard and three-cushion tournaments to 16.

A special schedule for boys and juniors may be arranged on tables 3½ feet by 7, and tournaments for Class B juniors on tables 4 feet by 8 and for Class A juniors on tables 4½ by 9.

OVER the NET

SCOTLAND will have to seek new ground for the 1930 national tennis tournament and the internationals with England, according to reports overseas, since the Scottish Rugby Union has notified the powers that be that their well-equipped ground at Murrayfair will not be available this year, due to the fact that, the day before the Rugby match with Ireland, the protecting straw was removed, and it was found that frost had penetrated in places and the ground had to be thawed out overnight. This killed the grass, which has had to be resown, and it will take all summer to nurse it back to its former condition.

The prospects therefore for the season are very discouraging since the Scottish Lawn Tennis Association cannot hope to get a revenue of £932 (about $4460) due to the lack of suitable ground with "grandstand" possibilities. The national championships up to 1926 had visited 15 different locations in 45 years and not until the S. L. T. A. secured accommodations at Murrayfair did the association taste prosperity.

The courts at the Hotel-Hydro at Pebbles is now being considered. It is within 20 miles of Edinburgh, and has good road transport.

Followers of tennis in England this year are watching the progress of Miss Doris E. Round, not yet out of her teens. Miss Round has already succeeded in defeating, among others, Miss Joan Ridley, Miss Joan C. Fry and Mrs. M. Holcroft-Watson. The new star was invited to try out for the British Wightman Cup team.

Josef Kozeluh, brother of the world's professional champion, Karel Kozeluh, and Roman Najuch are coaching Germany's Davis Cup team, which meets Great Britain at the Queen's Club on April 24. The German team left for England on April 16.

The Wightman Cup matches this year will take place on the center court of the All-England Club. The price of admission is very low—3s. (75 cents) each day. For 5s. a spectator may secure a reserved seat in the covered section.

California's tennis players that carried off honors in the mid-Pacific tennis tournament at Honolulu recently, where they competed against a field of stars from Japan, Canada and Hawaii, have returned home. The returning party was composed of Cranston W. Holman, winner of the mid-Pacific singles; Alan D. Herrington and Clifford Herd, the doubles winners; Ralph T. McElvenney, and two British Columbia players, Thomas R. Ryall and John E. Brawn.

The Eastern Lawn Tennis Association has announced that 36 men's and 17 women's tournaments will be held under its jurisdiction this year. Starting on May 3 play will be held through September.

Followers of the Mason and Dixon tennis tournament, besides watching the progress of the Davis Cup aspirants, have their eye on Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., who won the singles title in that tournament last year, and Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago. Lott and Hunter both have two legs on the Plaza Trophy, and if either of these two players wins the singles final this year he will take the trophy out of competition.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Beaumont	9	4	.692
Shreveport	8	5	.615
Houston	8	6	.571
Wichita Falls	7	6	.538
Dallas	6	7	.462
San Antonio	5	8	.385
Fort Worth	5	8	.385
Waco	5	9	.357

RESULTS TUESDAY

Shreveport 7, Fort Worth 4.
Dallas 8, Wichita Falls 0.
Beaumont 16, Waco 6.
Houston 14, San Antonio 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	4	2	.667
St. Louis	4	2	.667
Kansas City	3	2	.600
Milwaukee	3	3	.500
Louisville	3	3	.500
Minneapolis	3	4	.429
Indianapolis	2	3	.400
Columbus	2	5	.286

RESULTS TUESDAY

Minneapolis 7, Columbus 5.
Indianapolis 2, Milwaukee 0.

NEAL TO COACH V. P. I.

BLACKBURG, Va. (AP)—Orville E. Neal, former Western Maryland College halfback, has been appointed varsity football and boxing coach at Virginia Polytechnic Institute by the athletic council. The contract is for one year. Neal, for the past year, has been football and boxing coach at Western Maryland. He is a native of Beaver City, Neb., and played with the Quantico Marines before entering college.

VACUUM OIL EXPANSION

The Vacuum Oil Co. has acquired the Queen City Petroleum Products Co., which operates 30 filling stations in Cincinnati. It was unofficially reported that the purchase price was around $1,500,000.

ACADIA WILL FACE NEW WESTMINSTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOLFVILLE, N. S.—For the first time since Dominion championship basketball playdowns were inaugurated in Canada the Maritimes are to be the scene of the senior finals. Acadia University's quintet, Maritime Province champions after four successive wins of the Nova Scotia title, will uphold the banner of eastern Canada against the champions of the west by virtue of their four-point win in two games over the Windsor Collegiate Alumni of Windsor, Ont.—titlists in eastern Canada for the three consecutive seasons prior to this one, including in that stretch the honor of having annexed the Canadian title in 1928.

Acadia will now face the New Westminster Adanacs, present holders of the senior crown, who are traveling all the way from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. From the British Columbia home of the Adanacs to Wolfville is a 3000-mile jaunt, the longest journey ever undertaken by a Canadian basketball five in quest of the title. The two teams meet here in two games, total scores to count for the championship.

Acadia qualified to represent the east by defeating Windsor here 24 to 18 in the initial contest and losing by only 26 to 24 in the second match, thus winning the round, 48 to 44.

Meanwhile the playdowns in the west found the 1929 champions progressing through the prairie provinces with great success, their only reverse coming at the hands of the Winnipeg Toilers in Winnipeg, where the Adanacs clinched the western laurels. In succession the New Westminster, B. C., five triumphed over Lethbridge, Alberta champions, Varsity Grads of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan titlists, and the Manitoba champion Toilers, themselves conquerors of Fort William, title-holders in the Thunder Bay District.

The initial Adanacs-Toilers tussle Friday evening returned the home aggregation victors 17-16, but Saturday night the coast team eked out a 20 to 17 decision at the expense of the Toilers and thus won the round 36 to 34 and the right to continue east.

The selection of referees for the Dominion finals will to all likelihood find Andrew Malcolm, all-round star athlete of St. John, N. B., and noted as one of Canada's leading basketball players, as one of the arbiters.

As this is the first year in which Nova Scotia has ever staged even an eastern final the success of the Acadia team has occasioned much elation among Bluenose sports followers.

BRAE BURN LEADS IN FOURBALL SERIES

BOSTON FOURBALL GOLF LEAGUE STANDING

FIRST DIVISION

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Brae Burn	1	0	11½	½
Oakley	1	0	10½	1½
Charles River	1	0	9	3
Winchester	1	0	7	5
Weston	1	0	6½	5½
Woodland	0	1	5½	6½
Belmont Springs	0	1	5	7
The Country	0	1	3	9
Commonwealth	0	1	1½	10½
Wollaston	0	1	½	11½

Brae Burn Country Club took the lead on the opening day of the Boston Fourball League by a single point margin over Oakley Country Club. Charles River Country Club, Winchester Country Club and Weston Golf Club teams were the other winners Tuesday.

The scores of the matches in the first division were: Brae Burn 11½, Wollaston ½, Oakley 10½, Commonwealth 1½, Charles River 9, The Country Club 3, Winchester 7, Belmont Springs 5, Weston 6½, Woodland 5½.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR ILLINOIS

Coach Lundgren Has Strong Pitching Material With Which to Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—"Unless I'm being taken in by the hitters, the University of Illinois baseball team will have a strong, young pitching staff this season that will carry it through many good games," Coach C. L. Lundgren said in reviewing the prospects for the 1930 baseball season.

"I can't say that it will be a better ball club than the one which represented Illinois last season, when we won six and lost five in the "Big Ten" race. Last year there were three positions—catcher, pitcher, and shortstop—which garnered only one base hit. I know it won't be that bad again this year.

"The hot weather we have had in our early spring practices has enabled the pitchers to get in excellent shape. I believe we also have good hitters, but the work of the boxmen has been of such caliber that the batsmen haven't had much of a chance to do a great deal of heavy hitting."

On Southern Trip

These comments were made by Coach Lundgren before starting the annual southern trip with 16 of his ball players. His estimate of player value was borne out in the first three games with Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Illini won all three games and their pitchers allowed only two runs, while the hitters were scoring 26 runs.

Six sophomores selected by Lundgren as the leading Illinois pitchers are: G. A. Mills '32, E. M. C. Hazzard '32, J. F. Bartulis '32, M. C. Labohn '32, J. F. Wiese '32 and J. D. Friend '31. That meant that J. V. Mueller '30, a veteran of two seasons, and H. L. Krueger '31, the only lefthander on the squad, were left behind when the Illini started on the southern trip.

Two veteran lettermen, both first basemen until this season, are the outstanding catchers. P. W. Engvall '30 and M. L. Williams '30 have been named by Lundgren as the two leaders, with R. J. Marshall '30, W. E. Brinn '31 and H. C. Troch '31 as other possible candidates for the receiving duties.

In the field the Illini will be led by Capt. J. L. Lymperopoulos '30, one of the best infielders Coach Lundgren has had in recent years. Lymperopoulos plays third.

Brown at First

Two sophomores, E. F. Gbur '32 and E. E. Tryban '32, are the early season selections for second and shortstop, respectively. First base duties will probably be taken care of by Donald Brown '30, who plays first, second, or the outfield, or by one of the catchers, Engvall or Williams.

Outstanding outfield candidates include: T. C. Witte '31, G. S. Fencl '32, F. W. Steuernagel '31, M. E. Dillman '30, H. L. Flagg '32, and W. G. Fuzak '32. Witte, Fencl and Steuernagel are now touring the Southland with the Illini. A. L. Seidel '31 plays practically any position on the diamond and will be used as a substitute infielder and outfielder.

Games scheduled in the "Big Ten" Conference are as follows:

April 26—Wisconsin at Champaign; 28—Northwestern at Champaign; 30—Purdue at Lafayette.

May 3—Ohio State at Champaign; 10—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 12—Wisconsin at Madison; 14—Chicago at Champaign; 17—Michigan at Champaign; 20—Northwestern at Evanston; 23—Chicago at Chicago; 24—Ohio State at Columbus.

PICK-UPS

BELL got into the Cubs' lineup against the Cardinals on Tuesday for the first time since the opening game, and Hornsby also was given a chance for the first time since the second game. Both men were out into the contest as pinch hitters, but neither one managed to do what was expected of him.

At the beginning of the 1928 season Manager McGraw of the Giants made the statement that some day Walker, his young pitcher, and at that time a recruit, would lead the league in effectiveness. The veteran manager's excellent judgment of quality in a player was proven last season, when Walker did lead all National League pitchers with an earned run average of 3.08. This season he has started off in fine style, winning his first two games, one against the Braves and the other from the Phillies.

Outfielder Fisher still continues to hit for the Cardinals. Official averages show that he is now leading the National League in batting with a mark of .560.

Manager McKechnie of the Braves has decided that Moore will not be used at third base any more, not as a regular anyway. He was originally an outfielder, but because of his hitting ability was placed in the infield. His work from now on will be confined to his old position.

A New York writer points to the fact that Gehrig's home run in the game against the Athletics on Tuesday was the one hundred and forty-ninth of his major-league career. So far, Ruth has hit 516.

HOUSTON, TEX., SELECTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Houston, Tex., will be the scene of this year's national balloon races. Announcement of the selection of the city was made today by the contest committee of the National Aeronautical Association. The races will be held June 10 for the nineteenth time. Twelve entries are recorded.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

Haverford 4, Temple 3.

Leads a 'Big Ten' Nine

CAPT. J. L. LYMPEROPOULOS '30
University of Illinois Baseball Team.

TENNIS OUTLOOK AT DARTMOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Although considerably handicapped by lack of facilities, the Dartmouth College tennis team this year appears stronger on paper than any other team which has represented the Green for several seasons.

Led by seasoned veterans, and reinforced by two promising sophomores who both hold national recognition, the team as a whole is superior. The team is captained by Theodore D. McDonald '30 of Tacoma, Wash., who has won a majority of his matches during three years' competition against colleges. Possibly outshining his captain is Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31, who has won numerous "national" trophies from the time he was in high school.

Johnson, for several seasons the United States junior champion, recently paired with Mrs. George W Wightman of Brookline to win the United States indoor mixed doubles title, and he has played extensively with Malcolm T. Hill '30, of Harvard University in doubles matches, at one time holding the junior title. He is also fullback on the Dartmouth football team, and captain-elect of the hockey team for next season.

The two sophomores who have already been playing extensively in both New York metropolitan tournaments, and recently in the Larned Cup tournament at Cornell University, are John W. Sheldon '32 and John M. Richardson '32. Richardson was runner up to Julius Seligson '30, of Lehigh University in the former tournament in the junior division, and later paired with his captain, McDonald, to become finalists at Ithaca.

With such a nucleus, the tennis team is further reinforced by Edgar B. Niditch '30, J. W. De Veau '30, K. R. Fall '31 and W. E. Palmer '31, who all won their letters last year. These men face a stiff competition from Richardson and Sheldon to keep their places as top ranking men on the team.

Dartmouth, this year, has only one home contest, with Harvard University on May 10. All of the remaining contests were scheduled on the road, because the local courts are not in good condition so soon after the New Hampshire winter.

The Dartmouth team is unique in the fact that it has no coach. The men arrange matches themselves, and run their own elimination tournament before the intercollegiate contests, the captain acting as adviser.

Dartmouth meets the leading colleges this year in tennis, and will also send a team to participate in the intercollegiates. The schedule is as follows:

May 3—Boston University at Boston; 10—Harvard University at Hanover; 13—Yale University at New Haven; 14—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 15—Princeton University at Princeton; 16—Columbia University at New York; 17—Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa.; 24—Amherst College at Amherst, Mass.

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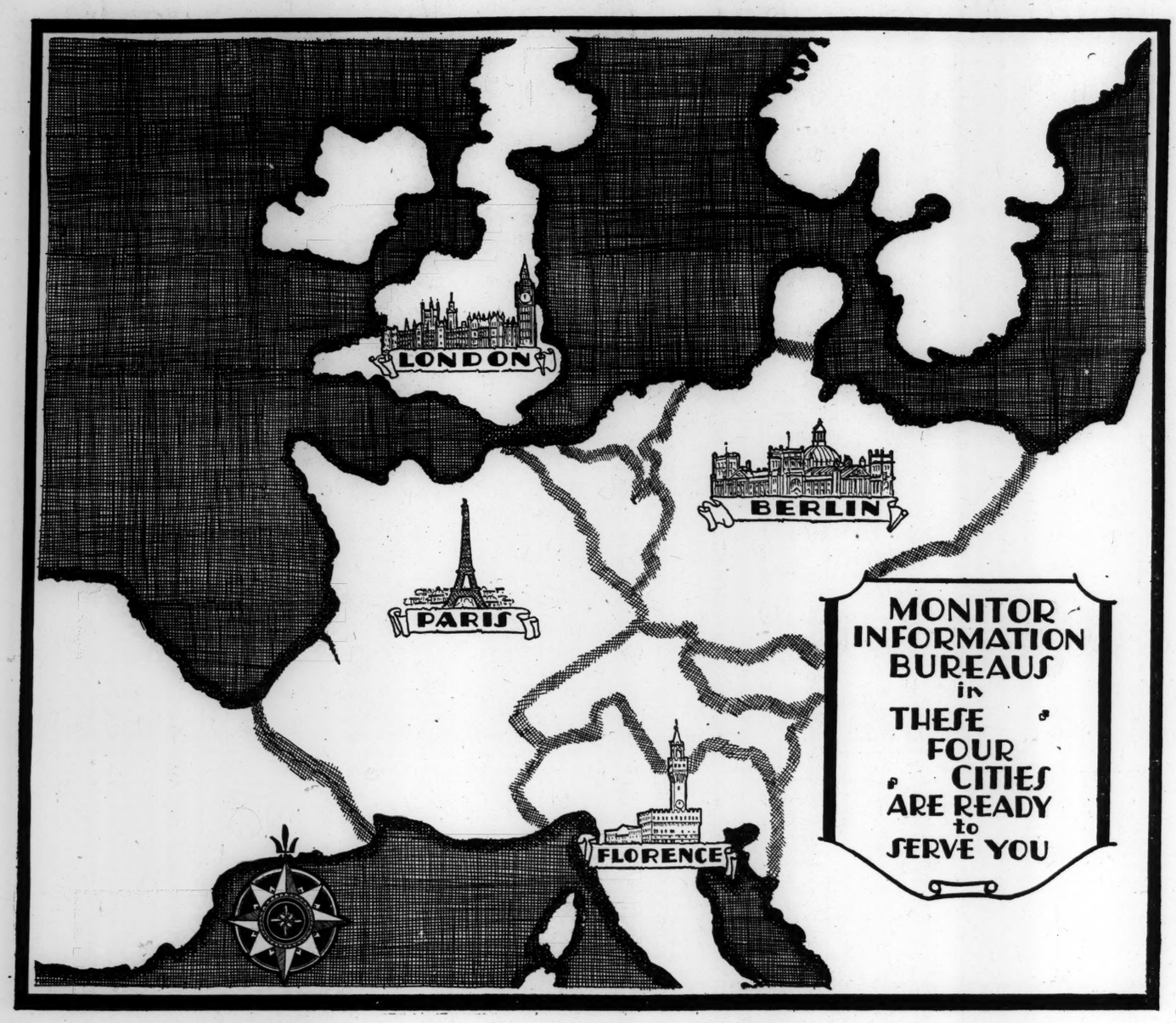

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Greek Influence in Fashions

By ELENE FOSTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Paris

THE hackneyed saying that "there is nothing new under the sun" is especially true when applied to feminine fashions and now that the simpler type of garments—the chemise frock, the jumper suit and the long, straight coat—have finally been replaced by a more varied mode, the influence of "other times and other costumes" is very apparent in the models which are being shown for the coming season.

The most conspicuous example of this is the Greek note which is being sounded by any number of the great dressmaking houses. It is difficult to account for this, for there has been nothing to attract the attention of the world to this ancient country. A year ago, the Spanish influence was quite as strongly felt, due in a great measure to the presence in Paris of two celebrated Spanish artistes, Raquel Meller, the chanteuse, and Argentina, the Spanish dancer. The Spanish national colors—fiery red and sunshine yellow—were in high favor for sports costumes, the bolero jacket was much in evidence and evening frocks with long, snugly-fitted bodices and row after row of narrow ruffles on the tight, trailing skirt, were seen in many of the great houses. Long black gloves, a huge fan and evening capes of black or white Spanish lace or a gayly embroidered Spanish shawl were popular accessories of the evening toilette.

Fashion, however, "was ever a fickle jade," and we find very little of the Spanish influence—with the exception of the little bolero which still holds its own—in the clothes which have been designed for the coming spring and summer. In its place there is a decided tendency toward the ideas of ancient Greece. Although most noticeable in the models created for evening wear, the Greek influence is also apparent in many of those designed for the daytime. The peplum is perhaps the most common of all the Greek ideas which have been incorporated in these modern costumes. This is used on daytime frocks and even on coats, usually in a modified form, sometimes merely taking the form of a pleated frill placed at the back just below the waistline. The straight jacket reaching just below the normal waistline at the front and back, usually open at one side, is distinctly of Greek origin. The key design which is used at the hem of frocks and coats, sometimes in the form of a border and sometimes cut at the edge of the material, is a very popular Grecian note which is used a great deal by Mlle. Chanel and several other designers.

By Lanvin

But it is in the evening frocks that the Greek influence is paramount. Mme. Lanvin is one of the leading exponents of the Greek evening frock which is one of the outstanding features of her extremely interesting collection. Here one finds any number of really classical gowns in colored georgette in primitive shades of blue, red and green with the long, sweeping lines of the skirt held in below the hips by narrow bands of Grecian embroidery or plain gold or silver braid, crossed at the front, as one sees it in the old Greek statues, and with the same crossed bands at the front of the bodice. Sometimes the skirt is in two tiers, each bound with a narrow gold or silver braid and the loose, jacket-like bodice is edged with the same braid. There are several models which have a hip-length cape at the back of the bodice, the sides of which are folded back and the center of which is embroidered all over with little sequins of the same color. On the evening that she received the members of the press Mme. Lanvin herself wore one of these Grecian frocks, in jade-green georgette with the thrown-back cape embroidered in green sequins and with long earrings and necklace of antique Grecian gold filagree.

But the "Greekiest" of all the Greek costumes which have been seen this season are two court costumes, also designed by Mme. Lanvin, one in silver lame and the other in blue lame with a silver sheen, which have a long court train, a plissé bodice with crossed silver bands and a long tulle veil embroidered in silver thread and attached to a tiara-shaped cap of the same material as the frock.

Various Interpretations

One of the great successes of Captain Molyneux's present collection is an evening gown of white georgette. This has the crossed Grecian bands of silver embroidery on the bodice with a belt about the very high waistline, which is almost like that of the Empire period, and a border of the same Grecian key design at the edge of the long, full, straight skirt. After seeing this frock, one cannot but wonder if the Grecian influence is not leading us gently back to the fashions of Napoleon's time, which, after all, were a renascence of the ancient Greek. Shall we return to the short-waisted, long, plain skirted frocks of the Empress Josephine? Never, surely, for ordinary daytime wear, but for the evening. Well, stranger things have happened in the annals of feminine fashions!

In the meantime, other hints of Grecian feeling are interesting and add a decided novelty to the current mode. The long, loose drapery at the back of the bodice of any number of the evening gows designed by M. Patou marks another return to Grecian ideas. This is merely a plain piece of the material pleated in several folds at the back of one shoulder, dropping to the waistline or a bit lower, and caught up in the same folds at the back of the other shoulder, like a long, loose hood.

Victorian Echoes

But while the Grecian influence is the most novel note of the new collections, the influence of the Victorian era, which was so prominent in the last collections, is still felt in garments designed for the spring and summer. The basque still holds its own, both for outside jackets and for frocks. The fitted-in redingote shape is still popular for the long coat of the spring ensemble and the old-fashioned dolman-sleeve is a favorite for the evening wraps designed for summer wear. Mlle. Chanel is showing any number of these in bright velvet, green, red, blue or purple, reaching just to the hips, sometimes fitted in at the back and sometimes hanging loose like a cape, but always with the wide dolman-sleeve. As a rule, these do not match the color of the frock though there are some in bright green or red which are worn with an evening frock of printed mousseline-de-soie, in which the predominating color is red or green.

Quaint little rounded jackets made of the same material as the frock and trimmed all about the edges with a narrow band of fur are another type of evening wrap which is distinctly Victorian in feeling. In the Patou collection there is an evening ensemble in printed taffeta in a pompadour design, the frock made with a long skirt touching the ground, a deep girdle around the hips ending in an outstanding loop at one side and a long-sleeved jacket with rounded corners which dips a bit at the back and is trimmed with a narrow band of mink.

Courtesy Best & Co.

Dressed for Play in Frocks Strongly Made and Charmingly Designed. Dimity, Dotted Swiss, Nainsook, and Washable Broadcloth Provide the Materials, Selected to Withstand Many Washings.

Seasonable Frocks for Play Days

New York

ONE should find it no problem this season to fill out the children's wardrobe. The dresses are nearly all of the straight-from-the-shoulder type with short puff sleeves, smart and simple.

In the lower left row of the illustration the first little girl, A, is in a white dimity, hand smocked, obtainable in either pink or blue, with matching turnover collar. Tot B has a Swiss dress dotted in either blue or pink. The puff sleeves and high round neck are bound in a solid shade to match.

The coat, hat and leggings on the next child, C, are of a soft, light-weight fleecy material that gives just enough warmth for early spring days. This outfit comes in both pink and blue and the costume illustrated has touches of bright-colored yarn embroidery on the collar and hat. Three large buttons are placed casually down near the bottom.

This boy's hand-featherstitched creeper suit (marked D) is made of broadcloth. It buttons down the side front and blazons three lovely big pearl buttons.

Style E is a handmade affair of white lawn. The tiny pointed collar and puff sleeves have touches of hand-embroidery in pink and blue; around the neck are three or four rows of fine shirring.

Serviceable but Dainty

Model F is of dimity. The front and back are hand-smocked and short sleeves with tiny cuffs are set in as a variant from the puff sleeve. White nainsook is chosen for model G. It is banded in either pink or blue and has little square designs embroidered to match the banding. A quaint sleeve is formed by the colored cloth being inserted along the shoulders and the tiny buttons running on the top. This is an odd frock and a dainty one.

Little Miss H, sitting so demurely with a balloon, has on a dotted swiss hand-smocked in matching colors. The collar is white and the small puff sleeves are edged with smocking.

The white nainsook frock marked I is charming. The tiny neck is hand-smocked and showers of pink and blue flowers are embroidered between the smocking and down the center front.

For All Good Times

Sitting in nurse's lap is a youngster dressed in a poke bonnet and coat of crêpe-de-chine, trimmed with pointed ruching and tiny French knots. The coat is tucked in front, giving ample fullness and the sleeves are also set-in quite full, to give room for those small, active little arms. The hat is charming with its poked front and the ruching makes a soft fluffy frame for tiny baby faces.

Extremely boyish is model K in her white dimity dress. The little turn-over collar and cuffs are piped with a pink or blue dotted material. It opens in the front and is finished off with three or four small buttons. It is excellent for playdays.

All the dresses described are extremely serviceable and are made to endure the wear and tear of many washings. Deep hems and ample fullness are emphasized, as are also the fast colors used in both embroidery and materials, so that they always retain their appearance of charming freshness.

Courtesy Celanese Corporation of America

Street Ensemble of Nile-Green Celanese Crêpe Caribe Trimmed With Tiered Ruffles of Box-Pleated Celanese Moire.

Fashion Nuggets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

Style in weaves is for the first time available in every type of hosiery—stockings interpret the most fashionable materials and colorings, and are knit in a way to harmonize them with other parts of the costume. Pongee, tussah, cotton tweeds and crepe chiffons are some of the weaves represented.

* * *

"Nighties" are smart and youthful when made of flowered silks and fashioned after the directoire style. A belted waistline, irregular hem lines, short puffed sleeves, are features of this garment.

* * *

Tailored laces for street or spectator sports are shown in small patterns, having much the effect of the necktie print. In a three-piece suit a blouse of either chiffon or silk batiste is favored. The one-piece garment, made of this fabric, has the strictest of tailored lines even to the leather belt.

* * *

Among the style features for spring is the combination of opaline pink, with black or navy for dresses and suits. Black at present seems to be in the front ranks, but as summer advances all shades of blue will be favored. In sports clothes and knitted wear linen-blue is outstanding.

* * *

Organdies in plain colors are the vogue for the entire wedding party. The bride to be really smart chooses a delicate pink, while her attendants may have every shade in the rainbow with no two shades alike. Large organdie hats complete the costume.

* * *

Capes are used on all types of coats, as many as three appearing on some. If they do not appear around the shoulders, a double capelet may attach itself to the upper arm portion of the sleeve, especially in the case of a fitted model. Belts are also a style feature when worn at the normal waist-line.

* * *

Mitts—the kind our grandmothers wore—are very fashionable. They are shown in various lengths and match the shoe rather than the gown in carrying out the evening ensemble, and are worn during the evening instead of being removed as in the case of the heavier glove.

Underwear Follows Dress Mode

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

UNDERWEAR is growing more elaborate and "feminine." All the best models from London and Paris follow the new dress line. In fact, many a nightdress or slip might easily be mistaken for a simple evening frock so exactly does it simulate the Princess line of the better frocks, even to the coatee or cape which is frequently found both on nightdresses and pajamas.

Crepe-de-chine, washing satin beaute and triple union are equally popular. Floral georgette is also in vogue. Racine lace is much favored, especially in a mushroom shade.

Sometimes the lace is dyed to match, and a tub satin set with matching lace in eau de nil or peach is most effective.

Everything tends to become lacier, even pajama suits, which are deftly cut with the new tuck-in blouse on elastic. The trousers, exceptionally full legged, are made on a well-fitted directoire hip yoke.

There is a great demand for the new peach and coral pinks, the egg-shell parchment shade, and duck-egg blue. Black, too, is popular for wear with black dresses.

The three piece and "trick" garments featured in last year's shows are a thing of the past. But with the return of the blouse, camisoles are being revived. The negligée that figures so largely on the stage and in illustrations is this year known by the name of "studio suit." One of chartreuse pleated crêpe-de-chine has a coat of tinsel lamé. An eggshell georgette has a lamé coat with long wing sleeves. Tea gowns are combined with trousers, and one pale coral tea gown with a cape effect touches the ground all round and contains over 12 yards of georgette. For everyday use the hard-wearing Macclesfield sets in two shades are shown.

As for line, nightdresses follow the evening dresses in every respect, being fuller, and very often finished with scalloped edge, hand-drawn work or pin stitch.

Dressing gowns are found in floral chiffon, crêpe-de-chine, and Shetland wools. Where a plain material is used it is hand embroidered in silk and ribbon and scalloped or edged with lace. Even Shetlands are ribbon-embroidered. The newest Shetlands, very fine and rainbow colored, are trimmed with ruched ribbon or marabout.

Real Shetland coatees and capes lined with chiffon are being shown at moderate prices. All dressing gowns are longer and the waists are higher and tight-fitting.

Considering the amount of beautiful material required for these garments, the careful cut and design, and the careful workmanship, prices may be considered on the whole extremely moderate.

Expressionism in Clothes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

ONE of the arts which, of late, has absorbed the quality of modernism is the art of dress, and in the course of modernizing the art of dress, a new profession has sprung up. One of the pioneers in this profession is Miss Elizabeth Osborne of New York City. Miss Osborne is very much a modernist, because she has approached the whole problem of dress in a new and unconventional manner.

She has made her apartment on Fifth Avenue into a very comfortable office. She meets her clients in her own rooms, and gives them as many hours of consultation as they need. She calls herself "Consultant in Dress." With an unbiased point of view, unhampered by commercial relationships, Miss Osborne approaches her work solely from the point of view of the woman whom she is advising. In a tactful way she tells her how she should look, in what colors and lines she will appear most attractive, how her hair should be done to bring out her best points, and wherein her posture or her mannerisms convey the wrong impression of herself and wherein they are pleasing.

"You see," Miss Osborne said, "when I first thought of this work, I felt very strongly—as I do still—that it is unfortunate that many of the nicest people are never looked upon as attractive. They have all the qualities of character that make for attractiveness, yet, for some reason, they are never credited with these qualities. I discovered that very often the reason is simply a matter of dress. These women do not know how to express themselves through their clothes."

Individuality in Clothes

Such women are often able to decorate a home in a manner to reveal their individuality, and can usually express themselves faithfully through their work. Their characteristics are appreciated by friends who know them intimately. But the first impression they give, the impressions that mere acquaintances get, are out of tune. Dress seems to be the problem in their lives which is approached with least intelligence. It is these women whom Miss Osborne aims to help.

She had an excellent training on which to start. She had studied art. She had worked in various dress houses, producing her own designs, and having occasional difficulties with her employers because of her tendency to design clothes which she felt were becoming rather than clothes which would necessarily sell. Her criterion was perfection of color and line and their suitability to the individual for whom she was designing. Eventually she became a fashion editor on a large woman's magazine. There she began to counsel women, from a distance, as to what they should wear. She felt, however, that so long as she could not know what their individual characteristics were, except as written descriptions suggested them, she could not give very intelligent help. She decided that personal contact was absolutely necessary, and she came to the conclusion that women would welcome a personal service of advice in dress, offered by an unprejudiced expert.

Thus the new profession came into being. The woman, not the goods to be sold, became the central point of Miss Osborne's work. Her purpose from the first was to give such constructive advice to her clients that they would be able to build up their wardrobes upon basic rules, and that they would need no further assistance.

Line and Color

She starts by giving the woman a picture of herself at her best—the ideal toward which she should work. Then Miss Osborne analyzes the individual. She tells her what lines are especially becoming to her and why. She tells her about color combinations which will be attractive, and what textures of materials she should wear to bring out her best qualities.

The mode, according to Miss Osborne, comes second. It is indeed important, but it is not as important as the individual demands for certain colors and lines. After Miss Osborne has stressed the features which her client needs to emphasize, she explains to her the way in which she can adapt the present mode to these particular needs.

Miss Osborne will make out a notebook for her client if she wishes it. This notebook puts in a permanent form the ideas which are to guide the woman in her shopping. If every time the woman goes out to buy a coat or a dress she consults her notebook as to just what lines and what textures are most suitable for her she will be less likely to be carried off her feet by a bargain counter or a persuasive saleswoman. Gradually, because she understands her own dress problems, the woman will build up a wardrobe which really expresses her attractive qualities, and makes her look like her best self.

There are times when Miss Osborne finds it advisable to shop for some of her clients—women who are too busy to shop themselves and yet wish to look their best, turn to her for their costumes.

The modernist in dress is not a slave to the dictates of fashion. She advocates individuality first, and the dictates of fashion second. She believes in applying intelligence to the problems of dress.

Shoes are trimmed this year. Plain colors have a touch of white or egg-shell, of python or kid of lighter hue than the shoe. Linen shoes of écru with dark brown trim are considered smart with summer clothes.

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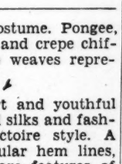

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THE HOME FORUM

If-Peradventure

"IF TO do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches and poor men's cottages princes' palaces."

However unorthodox, and perhaps impractical it may be, I have recently come to the conviction that what is good for the student might, on occasion, be good also for the teacher. Out of this conviction the present essay is thrust upon me. For one of the favorite subjects upon which for some years I have asked my charges to write is "If": If I Had——, If I Were—, or If I Could—. You see at once the advantage of such a topic: it is of constant compelling interest to every human being; it provides an opportunity to write immediately out of a common mental experience; it stimulates the imagination to countless possibilities. And the results have never failed to justify the assignment. Most entertaining and illuminating have been the disclosures. I have never proposed a better subject. As Touchstone observed, "There is much virtue in If."

Perhaps the greatest virtue is its quite boundless range. You have, for example, no idea of what observations I am about to make. But in writing of my own experience, as now I propose to do in tardy emulation of generations of students, I ask myself first, When did If first lift itself prominently into my own early view? Of my first dawning consciousness I have regrettably no recollection. I can only infer that I learned certain simple and emphatic Ifs at a very tender age. If I did certain things I was rewarded, by parents or the laws of nature. If I did not I endured the consequences, distinctly impressive, at least for the moment. So did I begin to learn the mighty sequence of cause and effect, slowly and effectively impressed upon me by the simple, practical demonstrations of the If.

But it was not long, as I can well remember, before I began to struggle with more theoretical, though scarcely less difficult Ifs. No one who has ever met the conditional clauses in Latin can ever forget. Into what complicated mysteries were we inducted through this medium! There were the conditions "assuming the supposed case as actual," in all tenses; then there were the baffling conditions contrary to fact, taking the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses; as in the edifying illustration, "Wisdom would not be sought if it accomplished nothing." A formidable world of Ifs was this indeed!

And then there was that realm of lines and surfaces which was an even greater mystery to me. "If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the angles opposite are unequal and the greater angle is opposite the greater side." It was bad enough to keep the Ifs of polygons and perimeters in their proper spheres. But with some effort I attained modest success in penetrating the arcana of the Ifs in solid geometry as planes revolved like so many battalions into cones and pyramids.

Yet through all the many years of formal schooling, as I now look back, I can see that I never perceived the pervasive mighty meaning of the simple If. Nor more fully at twenty than at ten did I grasp its significance; no more fully at twenty than at five, when I chanted in childish singsong,

If wishes were horses, then beggars
might ride;
If watches were turnips, I'd wear one
at my side!

Only at my present modestly advanced stage of maturity have I come rather suddenly to realize that If is nothing less than the foundation of many realms of knowledge. In the natural sciences, does not everything depend upon the fulfillment of a condition? If you mix certain chemical elements in the test tube, certain results follow. If the conditions of soil, moisture, and light are favorable the rose will grow; if not it will not. If you have gasoline in your tank (and if all the other conditions are met also) your motor will run. There is no escape from If. And this we may call the If of Law, or of Cause and Effect, powerful within its several spheres.

And then there is that other If which tells also what would follow from certain conditions within the realm of the imagination. This we may call the Poetic If.

If I could dwell
Where Israfel
Hath dwelt, and he where I,
He might not sing so wildly well
A mortal melody,
While a bolder note than this might
swell
From my lyre within the sky.

So does Poe utter his longings which are not and cannot be satisfied except in the expression of what might be. And on this highly romantic level is voiced merely what we all feel in the Ifs which more or less persistently arise in our thoughts.

This is why the poets awaken such universal responses when they sing their Ifs. And how many poems they have made on this human theme! Hundreds may be found beginning with that If, as anyone may see for himself by turning to various "Indices of First Lines." We think of Emerson's "If I could put my words in song," Samuel Daniel's "If I could shut the gate against my thoughts," Donne's "If men were worlds." Into what compelling paths do these opening Ifs send our imaginations a-flying! What a world of dreams do they shape! "The man who invented If," said Burger, "must surely have transformed straw into gold!"

Gold indeed, if the Ifs give us a sense of happy freedom, expanding our horizons. But all too often are we tempted to voice our Ifs with a sigh, as we persuade ourselves that If Only "we could—or had—or were" we should be happy—or happier. In the face of such errant desire, must we not declare that happiness is achieved through the banishment of these Ifs?

What a comforting discovery to discern the difference between the Possible and the Impossible Ifs! That is true insight. No wonder that this mightiest of little words fills so much space in the dictionary. Remove it from language and I know not what would happen. What should we do If we did not possess it? If I could answer that, I should have to be a wiser man! If I only were! P. K.

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Mr. Tiffany in Peking

In Lantern Street all is bright and gay, especially at night when thousands of lanterns with colored tassels and gay streamers twinkle and sway in the breeze. Rose-red, sky-blue, jade-green, amethyst-violet, topaz-yellow, pearl-white, they gleam a welcome to the late shopper and his rickshaw boy as they glide along through the Peking night. Silver and gold lanterns; big lanterns, little lanterns, middle-sized lanterns, some of carved ebony or teakwood inlaid with ivory or mother-of-pearl with panels of colored glass, others pagoda-shaped, carved from the wood of the pagoda-tree; but silk and paper lanterns predominate. . . .

On Jade Street all the little shops sell jade, and it is delightful to stop one's rickshaw in this narrow lane and inspect the wares of each place, taking two hops across from one side to another. The shop-boys stand in their doors beaming, actually smiling you inside, to regale your eyes with green, yellow, orange, mauve and gray, black and white jade in rings and studs and buttons, hairpins, earrings, the handles for umbrellas and walking sticks. . . . Also, it is made in the form of boxes, mirror-frames, pendants, lanterns, flowers set in marble pots, each petal being fashioned of appropriate colored jade and leaves of fairest green. There are gongs of jade which when struck give forth an elfin, fairylike sound of strange exotic sweetness. Many of these objects are beautifully carved and oddly formed. . . .

There dwells in the Far East—in the far east of the Chinese City—a big, amiable, pleasant-faced man who has "Tiffany" printed on his business cards and who rejoices in the possession of a jolly, laughing wife and a smiling household. Over the entrance of his compound is a gold-and-blue inscription in Arabic characters from the Koran. For he is a good Mohammedan and lives in a colony of co-religionists; there are many natives of China who are followers of the prophet—another colony is west of the Manchu city, where a famous mosque is situated. This "Tiffany" is the best-known jade-merchant in Peking (although there is a Frenchman there who has very fine things, too) and his American name results from the information of some fair tourists who told him his wares were so lovely he was the Tiffany of China. Now every one calls him Mr. Tiffany, and he commonly visits the two leading hotels daily, so one may behold his smiling countenance without taking the long ride to his shop. On going there one day his shop-boy informed us that Tiffany on Fifth Avenue was named after his master because they were such good jewelers.—From "Lanterns, Junks and Jade," by SAMUEL MORRELL.

Photo by Archives Photographiques, Paris

Young Dancer of Kyoto. After a Painting on Silk by Bukusen Tschuchida

Her House Door

What awakened him was a penetrating cry above his head, which was repeated. He opened his eyes and listened. . . . He did not stir and peered about with his eyes, which shone as keen and flashing in their complete awakening as though sleep had merely been a bath in which to renew their brightness.

He saw a forest bird, which he did not recognize at once, for he was looking at it from below. The creature was sitting right above him on a low-hanging limb. . . . The tip of its tail was dropped somewhat low, as if it were angry or fighting, but the cry, which rang out twice again, was not one of scolding. It swelled out in a long-drawn, sad, querulous peeping, not a flute-note, not a call to attract or to warn, but a compelling question.

Then Mario saw that it was a finch, the yellow siskin, for the bird flitted down to a still lower branch and was now quite close to him. Yes, he knew all the forest birds by now. . . . The little creature balanced on its branch, constantly turning its head to peer down at him, again uttering its cry, more piercingly now and frankly plaintive, a half-sung, half-pleading call in his direction, so that he knew that it was meant for him. The bird wanted something of him.

The boy did not stir. He closed his eyes for a moment and listened, as though he understood the creature better when he simply heard it. What do you want of me? He said it without words, aroused by the powerfully disturbed small soul above him. The bird flew restlessly around him. At one moment she was sitting here, at the next there, above him or beside him in the branches or the bushes. The closing of his eyes brought Mario's dream back to him. Then he understood that it was an appeal that the bird was uttering, the same appeal he had heard in his dream, probably it never had been any other than this one. He listened again, quietly and attentively. . . . Then he sensed, as in a sudden flash of splendor which suffused him completely, what it was the bird was asking. He rose cautiously and slowly from the ground and looked about.

In the moss, close to the place where his head had rested, he found the entrance to a vaulted nest, woven of grass stems, chrysalids and thread. In the twilit structure he found four whitish eggs, specked with violet. He recovered from his sleepy, dreamy state and hid himself without touching the nest. But he watched it, surprised and delighted, while the bird glided through the branches and suddenly, as though she were falling, fluttered down and vanished through the mossy entrance to her nest.—WALDEMAR BONSELS, in "The Adventures of Mario." Translated by WERTHEIMER CHAMBERS.

WHAT flowers these maidens are, of Japan! The "Young Dancer of Kyoto" wears a flower in her hair, or two or three, leaves and tendrils lean about her garment, and in the folds of her dress great flowers hide. Even a butterfly has flown seeking the pollen. There is a ribbon with other flowers tied about the waist, and perhaps there are some still hidden from view. Is not the ensemble of little maid and her costume itself like a flower?

Bukusen Tschuchida sent this painting on silk to an exhibition in Paris of Japanese modernists. Though the school belongs to the present time, this artist clearly has launched into no Western notions about art. He is no impressionist or expressionist. He is more properly classicist from his close attention to detail and his formal manner of composing his picture. For this, however, we like him none the less, and are grateful for his tribute to the much-loved flowers of his native land.

Autumn in South Africa

"As yet the trembling year is unconfirmed." Brief autumn is the portion of the dwellers in South Africa. From the spacious and sun-drenched hall of summer they have stepped across the threshold into winter's small ante-room, with its subdued lights. Here autumn awaits them—the season of the sere and yellow leaf. It seems as if nature, after the long, dry summer, has suddenly sunk, with satisfied sigh, to rest awhile.

They woke one morning last week to find the heavy dew that marks autumn and to sniff the keener air with its tang of heather. Without warning, they were facing autumn with its grey skies and whirling leaves.

But they rejoice in the radiant, windless days that creep in between the somber ones. Besides, every season has its treasures, gifts of color and fragrance. Now the wind is sighing through orchard and vineyard, sending its message of mystery abroad. Leaves are beginning to flutter and fall, strewing the dry grass with rustic beauty. Thinning boughs are drinking in the softened sunshine and thrilling to the kiss of the stars.

The westering sun seems to linger with its long and almost level beams before it tumbles to its nightly rest, somewhere far, far away behind the purpling Langebergen. Fast gathering twilight dons its velvet cloak of deepest blue. And, while the farmers are bringing home wagonloads of pumpkin and sweet potato, their wives are storing apples, red and golden, in the winter loft. The cottage dweller lovingly tends his asters, while yet others are welcoming the beauty of autumn that produces ever new pictures to be stored in the barns of memory.

"To meditate on the magic succession of seasons and months and days is to come, at the end of the year," says La Gallienne, "with a lofty illuminated sense of having assisted at a solemn religious service."

Lov og Frihed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DET er blevet sagt, at intet Ord betyder mere for Menneskeheden eller har mere direkte Forbindelse med det, som Mennesker oplever, end disse to Ord "Lov" og "Frihed". Siden Civilisationen begyndte, har i Særdeleshed "Lov" været fremherskende i Menneskers Affærer. Sandelig, hvor langt tilbage man end forsker efter i Historien, vil man altid finde et eller andet Begreb om Lov, et eller andet Begreb om Lydighed, udtrykt enten i Forbindelse med menneskelige Herskere eller med Guddommen. Lige fra Mose Tid, fra den Tid, da de Ti Bud blev aabenbarede, ned til Jesu Tid, bliver det fremhævet, at Lydighed mod Guds Lov har stigende Betydning, og det betones stærkt, at Lydighed er særlig nødvendig, for at Menneskeslægten kan gaa fremad og befinde sig vel.

Det stod imidlertid endnu tilbage for Mesteren at indprente den Overbevisning, at den individuelle Frihed, Menneskets dyrebareste Eje,—gennem alle Tidsaldre—kun kan blive opnaaet, efter som man overholder Loven. Verden har ikke været hurtig til at antage denne Kendsgerning eller til at udføre den i Praksis, og nu til Dags er der lige saa stor Trang til Lydighed, som der var paa Jesu Tid. En Civilisation, som er baseret paa Kristendommens Trossætninger, har ikke Raad til at overse en eneste af dem, i Særdeleshed ikke denne, om hvilken Mesteren og hans Apostle talte saa meget.

I det første Kapitel i Johannes Evangelium staar der: "Loven blev given ved Moses; Naaden og Sandheden er kommen ved Jesus Kristus". Hvor er det dog sandt! I Aarhundreder havde Menneskeheden kæmpet for at forstaa de Ti Bud, idet de paa en uklar Maade vidste, at disse Bud sammenfattede væsentlige Love, men de havde næppe været klar over en Brøkdel af det gode, som Lydigheden mod dem bringer. Frelseren kom og fremsatte de samme Bud eller Love; men med hans enestaaende aandelige Indsigt prædikede han ogsaa den Frihed og den Frigørelse, som Lydigheden mod dem bringer. Fra den Tid var Menneskeslægtens Fremgang sikret, og i de sidste nitten Hundrede Aar har vi bevæget os opad til det højere Niveau for den nyere Tids oplyste Civilisation. Sandelig, Moses gav os ti af Guds vidunderlige Love; men den dybe Forstaaelse af dem og den villige Lydighed mod dem kom gennem Jesu kærlige Forklaringer af Kristus, Sandheden. Til sidst vil hele Verden gøre sig klart, at Guds Bud ikke er haarde og egenmægtige Forbud, fjendtlige imod Menneskenes Lykke, men er den højeste Beskyttelse for menneskelig Frihed.

Efter at have givet en kortfattet Fremstilling af Budene siger Apostelen Jakob i sit Brev: "Taler saaledes og gører saaledes, som de, der skulle dømmes efter Frihedens Lov". En Lærer grundede dybt over denne Sætning. Den Tanke kom til ham: Hvad er Frihedens Lov, og hvorledes vil vi blive dømte efter den? En omhyggelig Søgen først i Bibelen og derpaa i Lærebogen i Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, viste sig at være meget oplysende. Han indsaa, at fremfor alle andre, som har levet paa Jorden, personificerede Kristus Jesus Lov og Orden og tillige Frihed. Hans Lære, som ifølge Christian Science udgør Sandhedens Aabenbaring, lægger Grundvolden for al virkelig Lov. Derfor, naar Sandhedens Lov bliver forstaaet og demonstreret, udgør den Frihedens Lov. Dette kan næppe mere bestrides, fordi i Christian Science bringer Kristus, Sandheden, dagligt Befrielse fra Sygdom og Synd til dem, der stræber at være lydige mod Guds Lov.

En Christian Scientist er først og fremmest lovlydig; og han bliver ikke forfærdet over, at der er nogen, som trodser Loven, heller ikke lader han sig vildlede af Overdrivelserne med Hensyn til Lovløshed. Hvad som helst det materielle Vidnesbyrd end kan være, ved han, at Guds Rets Lov er i Virksomhed—uden at være forhastet, ikke hindret, uovervindelig—vedligeholdende Orden og Harmoni igennem hele Hans aandelige Skabelse. Som Mrs. Eddy skriver paa S. 83 i *Science and Health:* "Dødelige maa finde Tilflugt i Sandheden for at undgaa disse sidste Dages Vildfarelser"

Dødelige finder deres Frihed i samme Forhold, som de lærer at være lydige mod Loven. For Eksempel: en Dag kom en ung nordamerikansk Indianerpige, der gik i en af Regeringens Skoler, til sin Lærer og sagde: "Jeg har lige forstaaet, at Lov betyder Frihed". Hendes Forældre havde dog i Generationer strejfet om paa Prærierne, uden at kende noget til de almindelige Love, som Civilisationen anerkender. Denne unge Pige saa imidlertid gennem sin nys-fundne Kundskab om og Forstaaelse af Lov, at sand Frihed kun kommer gennem Lydighed mod Loven. Frihed betyder Frihed fra Uvidenhed, Overtro og Lovløshed. I et andet Tilfælde blev en, der fejlagtigt havde troet, at han var sin egen Lov, under et Fængselsophod interesseret i Christian Science. Da han var blevet løsladt, fandt han, at han var blevet fri for enhver Fristelse til at drive sine forrige lovløse Virksomheder. Tænk engang hvilken Frihed Sandhedens Lov bragte dette Menneske, da han forstod den.

Disse Ord "Lov" og "Frihed" faar ny Styrke og Skønhed for en Christian Scientist. Han gør sig klart, at sand Frihed i Virkeligheden afhænger af fast Troskab mod Loven.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

When April Came

She touched in the night
With finger so light—
So light that nobody heard—
The crest of the wood and dawning
revealed
The tide of young green that had
stirred.

Wherever she trod
There burst from the sod
A pæan of root and spray;
The tinkle of anklet-bells that she
wore
With raindrops kept time through
the day.

With wonders as old
As morning's own gold,
Of blossom and dream and dew,
Of whispering wing and roistering
brook,
She fashioned her borders anew.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

"Andromeda, Beneath Her Mother Shining"

The origin of the constellation known to us as Andromeda is lost in remote antiquity, but the myth that relates to Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, and associated with the constellation, is probably as well known today as any that has come down to us.

In accordance with this legend, we find the constellation Andromeda depicted in the old star atlases as a beautiful maiden chained to a rock, with Cetus the Whale or the sea monster represented near at hand about to devour her.

Sappho, the Greek poetess of the seventh century B. C., refers to Andromeda, and Euripides and Sophocles both wrote dramas about her, but there is little doubt, as Allen states, that the constellation originated far back of classical times in the valley of the Euphrates.

Plunket is of the opinion that the constellation of Andromeda dates from 3500 B. C. in accordance with the other constellations around it, and there is some ground for believing that its date goes back to 6000 B. C. . . .

Milton in his Paradise Lost thus refers to Andromeda:

the fleecy star that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas
Beyond the horizon. . . .

The constellation Andromeda presents a beautiful appearance rising in the eastern sky in the early evening during the months of autumn. Low over the hills twinkle her chain of stars, sweeping down in long graceful curve from the Great Square of Pegasus, like tiny lamps swinging from an invisible wire, a chain of gold with which heroic Perseus holds in check his winged steed.—WILLIAM TYLER OLCOTT, in "Star Lore of All Ages."

Law and Liberty

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT HAS been said that no two words mean more to mankind, or have more direct bearing on human experience, than "law" and "liberty." Since the beginning of civilization, law, especially, has loomed large in human affairs. Indeed, however far back one inquires into history, there is always found some concept of law, some concept of obedience, expressed in relation either to human rulers or to Deity. From the time of Moses and the revelation of the Ten Commandments down to Christ Jesus, submission to the law of God stands out as of increasing importance, and it is stressed as being vital to the progress and well-being of the race.

It remained for the Master, however, to inculcate the conviction that individual liberty, mankind's dearest possession in all ages, is gained only in proportion to one's observance of law. The world has not been quick to accept this fact or to put it into practice, and there is today as great need of obedience as there was in Jesus' time. A civilization based on the tenets of Christianity cannot afford to overlook a single one of them, especially the one about which the Master and his apostles had so much to say.

In the first chapter of John's Gospel we read, "The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." How true! For centuries mankind had been struggling to understand the Ten Commandments, vaguely aware that they embodied essential laws, but realizing hardly a fraction of the good which obedience to them brings. The Saviour came and propounded the same commands or laws; but with his incomparable spiritual insight he preached also the freedom and the liberty which obedience to them brings. From then on, the progress of humanity was assured; and in the last nineteen hundred years we have moved upward to the higher levels of modern enlightened civilization. Truly, Moses gave us ten of God's wonderful laws; but the deep understanding of them and willing obedience to them came through Jesus' loving explanations of Christ, Truth. Eventually, the whole world will realize that God's commandments are not harsh and arbitrary prohibitions, inimical to the happiness of mankind, but the highest safeguards to human liberty.

In his epistle, after giving a summary of the commandments, the Apostle James says, "So speak ye, and so do, as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty." One reader pondered deeply over the sentence. The thought came, What is the law of liberty, and how are we to be judged by it? A thoughtful search, first in the Bible and then in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, proved very enlightening. It was seen that, above all others who have lived on earth, Christ Jesus embodied law and order and also freedom. His teachings, which according to Christian Science constitute the revelation of Truth, form the basis for all real law. Therefore, the law of Truth understood and practiced constitutes the law of liberty. This is hardly debatable any longer, because Christ, Truth, in Christian Science, is daily bringing liberation from disease and sin to those who are striving to be obedient to God's law.

The Christian Scientist is pre-eminently law-abiding; and he is not dismayed by any defiance of law, nor misled by exaggerations concerning lawlessness. Whatever the material evidence may be, he knows that God's law of right is at work—unhurried, unobstructible, invincible—maintaining order and harmony throughout His spiritual creation. As Mrs. Eddy writes on page 83 of Science and Health, "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days."

Mortals find their freedom in proportion as they learn obedience to law. For example, a young North American Indian girl attending one of the government schools one day came to her teacher and said, "I have just come to see that law means liberty." Yet her ancestors had roamed the prairies for generations, having no knowledge of the ordinary laws recognized by civilization. This girl, however, in her newfound knowledge and understanding of law, saw that true liberty comes only through obedience to law; liberation, that is, from ignorance, superstition, and lawlessness. In another instance, one who had mistakenly believed that he was a law unto himself became interested in Christian Science during a prison term. When he was released he found himself free from any temptation to carry on his former lawless activities. Think what liberty the law of Truth, understood, brought to this one!

The words "law" and "liberty" are taking on fresh strength and beauty to the Christian Scientist. He is realizing that true freedom actually depends upon close adherence to law.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

John Wesley at School

In January, 1714, on the nomination of the Duke of Buckingham, an old friend of his father, John Wesley was entered as a gown-boy in the Charterhouse School, London. He remained there till he went up to Christ Church College, Oxford, in June of 1720, as an exhibitioner from the Charterhouse. It is pleasant to be able to associate Wesley's name with this venerable school so redolent of memories of Addison, Steele, and Thackeray; but his years there, as well as those of his undergraduate life in Oxford, are without important record. . . . We may be sure he made good use of his time. Samuel, the Usher of Westminster School, who naturally exercised a kind of supervision over both his younger brothers and assisted them in their studies, wrote home to the anxious father, in 1719, "Jack is a brave boy, learning Hebrew as fast as he can." And the master of the Charterhouse School, the venerable Dr. Thomas Walker, who in the forty years of his service there had trained Steele and Addison and a goodly number of other men afterward eminent in church or state, is said to have been specially attracted by the industrious habits and the quiet dignity of the lad from Epworth. But it is not likely that John Wesley, even in his boyhood, was ever without a wholesome sense of personal independence. In the last year of his residence at the Charterhouse he called on the famous Dr. Sacheverell with a letter of introduction from his father who had been of service to the Doctor in his trial ten years before. "I found him alone," said Wesley, in telling the story many years later, to Alexander Knox, "as tall as a maypole and as proud as an archbishop. I was a very little fellow, not taller"—pointing to a very gentlemanlike but very dwarfish clergyman who was in the company—"than Mr. Kenedy there. He said, 'You are too young to go to the University—you cannot know Greek and Latin yet; go back to school.' I looked at him as David looked at Goliath, and despised him in my heart. I thought, if I do not know Greek and Latin better than you, I ought to go back to school indeed. I left him, and neither entreaties nor commands could have again brought me back to him." . . .

Wesley's letters to his mother, while they make little mention of specifically religious matters, show "Jacky," as his mother calls him, to be a sprightly, pure-minded, affectionate lad. The truth is that during his stay at the Charterhouse and the earlier years in Oxford, his character was ripening in healthy wise for the decision soon to come with opening manhood. Certainly his life at the Charterhouse was not unpleasant in memory. When in London, in later years, he would often look into the dingy little court, and recall the days when he used to run round it three times every morning for exercise, as his father had bidden him.—C. T. WINCHESTER, in "The Life of John Wesley."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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STOCK MARKET IS UNSETTLED AFTER DECLINE

Some Groups Rally Well and Others Under Pressure —Close Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market opened with an outburst of strength today, turned reactionary around midday when fresh selling developed in the copper shares, and then rallied again in the early afternoon under the leadership of the amusements and public utilities.

Trading was in fairly heavy volume, with the ticker running about 15 minutes behind the market.

There was little in the day's business news to influence the price movement. Arthur Reynolds, Chicago banker, was quoted as saying that "business is improving more slowly than optimists would have us believe, but nevertheless it is improving, and, in my opinion, it will continue to improve, with probably no considerable upturn until after July 1."

A rebound in wheat prices had a favorable effect on speculative sentiment, but most of the day's earnings reports made unfavorable comparisons with the first quarter of last year.

Many of the leading commission houses expressed the opinion that the recent selling was in the nature of a correction of a weakened technical position, and that the market was in a much better position as a result of the shake-out. A drop in call money from 4 to 3½ per cent, with loans available in the outside market as low as 3 per cent, had a favorable effect on sentiment, and probably provided some stimulus to pool operations.

In the midday selling, Anaconda, Kennecott and some of the other coppers sank to new lows for the year. Vanadium Steel and Pittsburgh Coal each dropped more than five points, the latter touching a new low.

Union Carbide fell three points, and U. S. Steel common, American Can, Radio and some of the other leaders sold down a point or two, but most of them made good recovery in the early afternoon rally.

J. I. Case was again a spectacular feature, adding nearly 10 points to its recent sharp gain by touching another new high at 362¾. Diamond Match soared 11 points to 230, and Keith-Albee-Orpheum preferred jumped 12½ to 141, all new highs. Worthington Pump, Allied Chemical, Peoples Gas and Radio-Keith-Orpheum sold five to nine points higher, the last named attaining a new peak at 47¾.

Associated Dry Goods, Brunswick Terminal, Transcontinental Oil, New York Dock, Texas & Pacific Railroad, McKeesport Tin Plate, Loew's, Pathé issues and Fox Film all moved into new high ground on gains ranging from one to nearly five points.

Late selling of U. S. Steel, Radio and the copper issues contrasted with heavy buying of Standard Oil of New Jersey, United Carbon and selected utilities.

Peoples Gas rose 10½, Detroit Edison 7, Stone & Webster 5, United Carbon 4½ and Standard of New Jersey 3½.

Radio - Keith - Orpheum advanced more than six points, and Columbia Graphophone 2. Anaconda Copper dropped more than two to the year's low. The close was irregular. Sales approximated 5,300,000 shares.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
100	Air Inv	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
311	Air Inv pf	22½	22½	22½	..
1975	Am Found	23¼	22½	22⅝	23¼
10	Am Brit 1pf	71	71	71	71
100	Am Pneu pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
50	Am Equity	18½	18½	18½	..
430	Am T&T	256½	254½	256¼	253
19670	Am T&T rts wi	22⅛	21¾	21	21⅜
200	Andes Pet	.40	.40	.40	..
100	Ark Nat	15¼	15¼	15¼	14½
100	Arcadian	.35	.35	.35	..
250	Ariz Com	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
50	Av Sec NE	12	12	12	11¾
40	Bos El	81	81	81	81½
20	Bos El 1 pf	100¾	108¾	108¾	108½
5	Bos El 2 pf	95	94½	93	94½
26	Bos & Alb	186	183	186	185
21	B&M pf A	75½	75½	75½	..
15	B&M pr pf	111	111	111	..
75	Bos Prop	26⅜	26⅜	26½	27⅛
25	Brown pf	81	81	81	..
190	Cal & Hecla	21⅛	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
900	Cit Service	43⅜	41	43	43½
85	Cop Range	13½	13½	13½	13½
297	Cred Alli	16	15¼	15¼	15⅜
50	Cr C & Int	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11½
41	East SS	33½	33½	33¾	34
23	East SS 1 pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
15	E Butte	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
48	E G & Fuel	38½	38	38	38½
235	E G & Fuel pf	95	94½	95	95
25	E G & F prpf	80	80	80	80½
5	E M Co	36½	36½	36½	..
215	Edis Elec	299	297	297¼	298
255	Em Assoc	27¼	26¾	27¼	27
5	First Nat S	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	..
300	Gen Alloy	12	11	12	..
85	Gen Capital	58	58	58	58½
40	Gilchrist	12¼	12	12¼	10½
100	Hancock	1½	1½	1½	..
220	Isle Royale	9½	9½	9½	9½
70	Jenk Tel	5¾	5⅝	5¾	6
10	Lake Copper	1	1	1	..
59	Libby McN	20½	20	20	20
245	Loew's Thea	12	12	12	12
90	Me Cent	83	83	83	..
649	Mass Util	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅝
60	Merrimack	106½	106½	106½	107½
130	Mohawk	40	39	40	40
34	Nat Leather	2	2	2	..
20	Nat Sur	4½	4½	4½	..
63	NE Tel	158⅞	157¼	158⅞	158
50	NA Avia	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
1100	No Butte	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
11	No States Pr	135	135	135	..
5	No Tex pf	2	2	2	2
74	Old Colony	138½	138	138	138
6	Old Dominion	7	7	7	7
65	Pac Mills	25	25	25	25
10	Pond Creek	28½	28½	28½	..
990	Reece Buttons	14	13¾	13¾	14
330	Reis Robt	27½	27¼	27½	27⅜
500	Rub Util war	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
885	Salmon Prin	23⅜	23½	23½	26¾
150	Sav & Att	90	83½	90	87½
30	Shawmut Bk	16¼	16¼	16¼	17¼
115	St Mary Ld	20¾	20¾	20½	21
65	S D Warren	93	92½	93	..
100	Tec Inc Equi	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
290	Tri-Chawmut	20	19¾	20	20
425	Tri Wtch	110¼	107¼	110¼	105⅝
12	Swift & Co	30½	30½	30½	31
90	Tower Mfg	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
450	Util Hydro	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	11
50	Un Twist D	35	34⅞	34⅞	34½
340	United Ind	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36¼
285	Utd Shoe	67	66	66½	65½
330	U S & Fl Powe	19¼	18¾	19	19
380	U S Foreign	20¼	20	20	20
20	Utd Fd pf	89	88	89	88¼
200	Utah Apex	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
440	Utah Met	.65	.60	.61	.65
1940	Venez M	16¼	15	15	16
20	Vt Mass Ry	118	118	118	..
100	Waldorf Sys	95	95	95	..
20	War Bros	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛	..
50	Westfield	25½	25½	25½	..

BONDS

$1000	Amoskeag 6s	81½	81½	81½	82
1000	Chi Jct 5s	101	101	101	..
2300	E Mass 4½s	45¼	45	45	..
3000	E Mass 5s	50	49½	49½	51
2000	Fox 6½s	82	82	82	..
5000	Mas G 4½s '31	100	100	100	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	101	101	101	..
2000	PC Poc 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	..
2000	Swift 5s	102	102	102	101½

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

RICHMOND — At the annual meeting of Chesapeake & Ohio, William J. Harahan, senior vice-president, told stockholders the road will spend $51,336,630 on additions, betterments, purchase of equipment and construction of branch lines. Funds will be derived from the $38,000,000 par value of common stock to be offered to stockholders, the balance to be appropriated from earnings.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Last Apr. 22
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	1000	38⅝	38	38	38
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	200	84	84	84	85
110	104	7	Ab & Str pf	80	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
37⅜	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	3300	34⅝	34¼	34½	34½
32	23	2	Adams Mill	700	31⅛	31	31⅛	31
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	35	35	35	..
150⅜	118	3*	Air Reduc	5900	143⅛	139⅞	141⅜	140⅝
36	21	2½*	Airway El	400	31¼	31½	31	31½
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	600	2	2	2	2
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	1000	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	8400	31¼	31	31	31
96¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
102	95	2½*	Alliance R	10	102	102	102	..
343	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	1900	339	334½	336½	332¾
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	6600	66½	65⅝	65⅝	64⅞
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	300	35	35	35	35
293¼	18	2	Amerada	300	26½	26	26	26¾
10⅜	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	200	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	700	33	32	33	32
97⅜	77	2*§	Am Bk Note	1200	92	91½	91½	91¼
55½	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	200	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	47⅛
54⅝	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	100	49	49	49	..
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	50	123	123	123	..
21	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	3300	20¼	19⅝	20	20
156½	117¼	4§	Am Can	18700	150¾	148⅜	148⅞	150⅛
116	107	7	Am Car pf	100	107	107	107	108¼
82½	57	6	Am Car & F	500	59	57⅜	57⅝	57½
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	99	99	99¼	..
51⅛	36⅝	2*	Am Chicle	900	48	47¼	47¾	48
33	19½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	300	21¾	21⅛	21½	21⅛
59½	35	..	Am European	200	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55½
1013¼	822⅝	..	Am & FPw	35800	973⅛	951	966	972⅜
110½	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	110½	110½	110½	110⅛
35⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	700	28⅜	27½	27½	28
7	4⅛	..	Am Hide	300	6½	6½	6½	6¼
34⅞	27⅛	4*	Am Hide pf	300	34¾	33	33	34
417⅜	353⅛	3*	Am Ice	600	38	37⅞	37⅞	37¼
55⅝	35⅝	2§	Am Int Corp	6700	51⅞	50½	51¾	51
4	2	..	Am La Fr	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
105	70¼	8	Am Loco	300	72	71	72	71
118½	104	7	Am Loco pf	400	104¼	104	104	104¼
51½	41½	2	Am Metals	500	42¼	41¾	42	41⅜
116	110	6	Am Met 6½	300	112	112	112	112
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	40	90⅜	90¼	90¼	90
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	700	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅜	3½	2*	Am piano pf		20	7	7	7
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw&L	7900	117⅜	114¾	115¾	114
107	100	6	Am P&L 6	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½
39¾	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	6300	37⅛	36	36	37
37	20½	..	Am Republ	1200	34¾	33½	34¾	34⅝
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	1700	90⅞	90⅛	90¾	91
2	½	..	Am Roll M rts	1600	1	⅞	⅞	1
66⅞	59	5	Am Saf Raz	700	66	65½	65½	65⅛
79½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	3900	72	70⅝	70⅝	71⅜
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	140½	140½	140½	..
22½	15	..	Am Solvents	100	18.	18	18	17⅝
52¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
55½	46½	2*	Am Stores	100	34½	34½	34½	53½
109¾	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
27½	23	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	25	25	25	27
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	5300	256¾	254¼	256¼	254⅝
22⅝	21	..	Am T&T rts	19300	22½	21¾	22	21⅞
141⅜	122	9	Am Tob B	700	136	136	136	136½
124⅞	886	1§	Am Wat W	18000	124⅞	120¾	122	120½
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	..
8½	5	..	Am Writ ct	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	2800	13⅛	13	13	12¾
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	200	41	40¼	40¼	40
81⅝	63	7	Anaconda	55200	66⅞	63	63⅛	63⅝
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	49⅞	48	48	49⅞
37¼	28¾	3	Andes Cop	400	30	28¾	28¾	29⅞
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	2000	24½	24	24	24½
8⅝	6¼	..	Arm Ill A					6⅝
43⅜	25⅜	N	Arm Ill B	140	30⅜	30	30⅜	31½
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	6500	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12
46½	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	600	40¾	40½	40½	40¾
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	600	47	47	47	47¼
242½	219⅜	10	Atchison	400	234¼	232¼	232¼	233
80⅜	63	..	Atl G&W	100	66	66	66	65
65¼	59	4	Atl G&W I pf	400	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
51⅜	36¼	1*	Atl Refin	1700	46½	45	46⅜	45¼
106	81½	4*	Atlas Pwd	1400	98	96	97⅛	98
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	400	34¾	34½	34½	34⅝
8½	6¾	..	Atlas Track	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
263⅜	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	2000	259	253¼	253¼	256
6⅛	3¾	5¾*	Austin N	200	4¼	4	4	4¼
35½	24	..	Austin N pf	300	35½	35¼	35¼	41¼
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	800	7¼	7	7	7¼
53⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	700	51½	51⅜	51½	51½
9⅝	4¾	..	Aviation	11800	9⅜	8¾	8⅞	8⅞

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	300	32⅞	31⅜	41⅜	41⅜
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	10	114	114	114	113½
122-	115	7	Balt & O	1600	116¾	116	116⅛	117
83	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	81½	81½	81½	..
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	1000	79⅞	78½	78⅜	78¾
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	6600	31⅞	31	31⅞	31½
20Z	13	..	Beacon Oil	1400	20¼	19	20¼	19¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	1000	89⅞	89	89	89
70⅛	60½	3§	Beechnut	400	64½	64½	64½	63
5⅝	2⅜	4.15	Beech NR ppf	200	84	84	84	..
57⅝	32⅞	2	Bendix	700	52¾	51⅜	52	52⅝
54	41⅜	2	Best & Co	1300	52⅞	51⅝	51⅝	52¼
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	7000	103⅞	101⅜	102	103⅛
134	119¼	4*	Beth Steel pf	1200	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	130½
69	47¾	3	Bohn Alum	100	62	62	62	62
5	2⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
33¾	22	..	Booth F lpf	100	27½	27½	27½	..
84¾	60⅛	3	Borden	2900	83¾	82	82½	82¼
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	4300	47⅜	46	46¼	46⅜
227⅛	133⅛	..	Briggs	2000	223½	213¼	222½	224
25½	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	31	31	31	31
4	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
8¼	4⅛	..	Brit Steel 2pf	100	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
20¼	13	..	Brockway	200	21½	18⅜	21	18¼
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	400	71¼	70	71	71
3½	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	92	92	92	93
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un Gas	1800	169¼	168	169¼	165
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	1200	22½	22	22½	22⅞
33⅝	14½	..	Bruns Term	4600	33⅜	29⅞	32	29
31⅞	22¼	..	Bucyrus	2000	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	28⅛
43	33⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	1200	41⅞	41½	41½	41
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1300	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14⅜
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	14	13¾	13¾	14
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	12800	69⅛	67	67	68⅜
43	26⅜	3	Bulova Watch	12600	39	38⅛	38¾	38¾
110½	99½	8	Burns Br A	100	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105
51⅞	43¼	.80*	Burroughs	1400	46¼	45⅜	46¼	45¾
110	100¼	7	Bush T deb	100	407	407	407	..
118	109⅞	7	Bush Big pf	40	115	115	115	115
5¼	2¾	..	Butte&Sup	1200	3½	3¼	3½	3½
110	80⅛	2	Byers	12500	110⅞	107⅜	107⅜	106½

—C—

77½	65⅝	4	Calif Pack	1300	75	74⅞	75	75
30	19	2	Campbell	4500	27⅜	26½	27⅜	26¾
89⅞	70	6	Calu & Hecla	1400	21¼	20½	20⅝	20½
75⅝	63¾	5	Canada Dry	400	70	68⅛	70	69
226¾	187⅞	10	Can Pac	100	210	209¾	209⅞	108¾
34¼	27	2.20	Cannon Mills	NNN	200	28½	28⅜	29¼
101	96	5	Caro C&O st		20	100	100	100
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh		11700	362¾	355	355
132	115	7	Case Th pf		60	126½	126½	126½
78⅜	59	3	Caterpillar		4400	77¾	76¾	77
75	62	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf		10	71½	71½	71½
60	35½	3	Celotex		100	49	49	49
65⅜	55½	6	Cerro de P		1100	56	55⅛	55⅛
157⅜	10	..	Cert-Teed		400	105	103⅜	105
45⅛	35⅜	..	Cert-Teed pf		400	29	25	25
677⅜	36	4.20	Checker Cab		4600	48⅛	46	46½
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp		4200	77½	77⅛	77¼
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio		1400	221	220½	220½
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton		100	8	8	8
10⅝	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf		800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
53½	36	..	Chi & E I pf		1200	48½	45½	48½
17¾	12⅝	..	Chi Gt West		1100	15¾	15¼	15¾
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf		1200	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞
65⅞	65¾	4	Chi Ind L pf		50	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
26⅜	21½	..	Chi M&SP		1400	22¾	22	22
48¼	37¼	..	Chi M&SP pf		1000	37¾	36½	37⅜
37	25½	..	Chi Pneu		400	27⅞	31¾	33
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI		100	118	118	118
104⅛	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%		100	103¼	103¼	103¼
2½	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts		400	1½	1⅜	1⅜
67½	57½	2.40	Childs		2300	63¼	62	62
43	33¼	3	Chrysler		14500	40	39⅛	39¾
10⅜	7⅝	1	City Stores		2400	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
44½	37	3	Clark Equip		200	43½	43¼	42½
105	98	5	Cl CC&StL pf		100	105	105	105
60	30	5	Cluett Peody		100	50½	50½	50½
187⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola		1200	184⅞	182	183
51	48½	3	Coca Cola A		100	51	51	51
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A		1400	31	30	30
25	6	7	Collins & A pf		200	85	85	85
77	36½	2	Colo F&I		1200	74	71	73¾
87	60⅛	2§	Colum Gas		13400	84	82⅞	83
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A		100	108	108	108
119	168⅛	5§	Col Carbon		4300	184¼	179⅛	179½
33¾	24⅜	.87	Col Graph		12300	33¾	30¼	33⅝
40⅞	23⅜	2	Com Cred		4400	36¼	35¼	36⅛
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr		1300	48	47¾	47¾
23¼	11	..	Com Inv war		400	18½	18	18½
38	27¼	1	Com Sol		12700	36¼	35¼	35⅜
70¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So		6400	19⅛	18⅝	19
103⅜	99	..	Commwlth Pf		1100	102⅞	101½	102⅜
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum		3200	18½	17	18⅜
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film		2200	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf		3000	24⅞	24½	24¼
134	96⅜	4	Con Gas		49700	133	130⅝	131
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf		100	61	61	61
2	1	..	Con Textile		1200	1½	1⅜	1½
22½	12	1.20	Container A		1200	19	18½	18¾
8½	4¼	..	Container B		100	7	7	7
52½	30¼	..	Cont Bak A		1400	32½	30¼	30¼
7	5⅛	..	Cont Bak B		1500	5⅜	4⅞	5
94⅞	83	6	Cont Bak pf		1200	82½	79	79½
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can		2300	67¼	66¼	66¾
37⅝	28	3	Cont Dia Fib		4100	37	34⅞	35
77⅝	59	2	Cont Ins		4000	72½	71¾	72½
81¼	55⅜	..	Cont Motors		1700	63⅜	63⅛	61½
30¼	19½	..	Cont Oil		4800	29⅞	28½	29½
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares		4000	34⅞	33¼	33⅜
111	87½	3*	Corn Prod		12500	111⅜	108⅞	109½
33	24¼	.28	Coty		2800	29¾	29⅛	29½
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh		400	41¼	40½	41
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet		100	18	18	18
22	10¼	1§	Crosley		400	20⅜	20	20¼
93⅝	84	5*	Crucible		500	87	85⅝	86¼
1⅛	¾	..	Cuba Cane		200	1	1	1
2	2	..	Cuba Cane pf		2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co		100	15¾	15¾	15¾
70	61	.6	Cuba Ry pf		10	65	65	65
9	6⅞	..	Cuba Am S		400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
122½	113	6	Curtis Pub		100	122½	122½	122½
14⅝	8½	..	Curtiss Wr		2000	13⅝	12⅝	13
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A		600	17½	17	17¼
90½	64	3½§	Cutler		100	83¾	83¾	83¾

—D—

43⅞	28⅝	..	Davison	200	38⅜	37⅜	37¾	37
127½	117	7	Deere pf	90	124	125	125	124¼
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	100	176	175½	175½	175¾
153	136	6*	Del Lack&W	700	139	138	138½	138½
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	100	73½	73½	73½	73
255¾	195⅝	8	Det Edison	100	255¾	245¾	246	..
230	139	8	Diamond M	3400	230	222	227	219
9⅝	6¼	1	Dome Mines	600	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	300	25½	24½	24½	25¼
145¼	112⅛	4*	Dupont	3700	139½	137	137¾	137½
120½	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	119	119	119	118¾

—E—

253	175¾	5*	East Kodak	27000	253	247½	251	248½
127¼	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	1000	126	126	126	..
37¾	27¼	3	Eaton Axle	1500	31½	30¼	30⅜	31¼
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	1100	109	104½	106¾	108½
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	500	7¼

New York Bonds

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	103	103
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Allegh '50 rct	96¾	96⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97¼	97¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	108¼	108¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	100
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90	89
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	101⅝	101⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	175½	174
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¾	104½
Am T & T col '65s	103	103
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103⅞	103¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¼	107
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106	106
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106¾	106¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80	80
Anglo-Chile 7s '46	94½	94½
Aromur & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84	83½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90	90
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅞	92¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	134½	133¾
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	88⅜	88⅛
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92⅜	92⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76½	76½
B&O cv 4½s '33	101½	101⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¾	102⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	102
B&O 4½s	100	99⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¾	108½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	87¼	87¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅞	104⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	106⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98½	98
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅝	97½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	88	88
By Products 5½s C	102	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	54	54
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96⅜	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95⅛	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102	102
Can North 4½s	100	100
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅛	110¾
Can Nat July 5s	102	101¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99⅜	99
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101⅜	101⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93¼	92⅞
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	51	51
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	96½	96⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Ches & O Craig Val	101	101
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78	78
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102	102
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68½	68¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	68⅜	68¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	91½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101¼	101
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	97	97
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89½	89½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96¾	96¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94	94
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88½	88½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97½	97⅛
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅛	96⅛
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99¾	99⅝
Colonial Oil 6s	83½	83½
Colum G & E 5s '52 May	101⅜	101⅜
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99½	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93¾	93
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	97⅝	97½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	55	55
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	106
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102	102
Cuba Cane Prod	31	31
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	65⅜	65⅜
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	87	87
Cuban-Am Sub col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¼	93¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100¼	100⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95½	95¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104	104
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98½	98½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96¼	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	100
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	80	80
Edith Rock 6s	101⅜	101⅜
Elk Horn 6½s	97	97
Erie 5s '67	94⅞	94⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85	85
Fla Cen Pen 5s	102	102
Gannett 6s '43	91½	91⅜
Gen Cable 5½s '47	102¾	102¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Inv 5s	89	89
Gen Pub Svc 5½ '39	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102⅝	102¼
Gen Theater 6s	145	143
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	82	80½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¼	105¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96½	96½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¾	99⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	85½	85½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80	79¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99	98⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '46	84⅝	84⅝
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¼	94¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¼	98½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73	72⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	72½
Int Cement Corpp 5s '48	102	101½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅝	100⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90½	90¼
Int Paper 6s '55	90⅞	90⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	75	75
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96½	96½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	127¾	125
Kendall 5½s ww	91½	91½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¾	105¾
Keith 6s '46	87¼	87¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90	90
Ky Ind T 4½s	89⅞	89⅞
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102⅛	102⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
L'Autaro 6s '54	85	84¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41	125½	125
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97	97
L&N uni 4s '40	95⅛	95
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53¼	53¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94	94
McCrory 5½s '41	100	99⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	97¾	97¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101⅝	101⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78⅝	78⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99⅞	99½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	99
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102⅛	102
Montana Power 5s A '62	100⅜	100⅜
Moris & Essex 5s	105	105
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	91½	91½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98¾	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	27¾	27¾
Newark Jas 5s	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90	90
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	91½	91
N O T & M 5s B '54	99	99
N O T & M 5½s '54	102	101¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98	97⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	99⅝	99¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅜	105⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NYC M C col 3½s '98	78½	78⅛
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	96¾	96¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102⅛	102⅛
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	80	80
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	126¾	125¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	99¾9	9¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88¼	88¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5s ct	96	95¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¾	66¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	90½	90⅛
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	104½	104½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112	112
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	76½	76½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105¼	105¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102⅞
Pac Gas Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	103⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97½	97½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¾	101¾
Parmelee Trans 6s '4	85	85
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	70	69
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	96¾	96¾
Penn RR 4½s '63	99¾	99¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	99	99
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99	99
Penn RR 5s '64	104½	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	108	107½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109	108½
Penn RR 4½s D	94⅝	94½
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅝	104
Pere Marq 4½s	96¼	96¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¼	95
Phil Co 5s '67	99¾	99⅝
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	106¾	101⅞
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	104¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	109	108¾
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100	100
Portland Railway 5s '30	99¾	99¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95	94¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	84½	84½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	97	96⅛
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	44¼	43¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	95½	95½
Read rfg 4½s '97	99⅛	98⅞
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	91	91
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100	100
Revere Cop & Brass 6s	103½	103½
Richfield Oil 6s	96	95⅜
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	105⅝	105⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98½	98⅜
Rutland con 4½s '41	87¼	87¼
St Jos Ry LH&P 5s '37	98½	98
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¼	90¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	91¾	91½
St L & S F 5s B '50	102	102
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87½	87½
St L S W 1st 5s '53	99½	99½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97	97
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	106	105⅝
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92½	92⅜
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	69½	69½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	67	67
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	88¼	88¼
Seabd A L con 6s' 45	73½	73½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66½	66½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	98½	98½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95½	95¼
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97
Shubert Theater 6s' 42	61	61

UNCERTAINTY CHARACTERIZES WOOL MARKET

Due to Strike in Yorkshire Mills—Australian Prices Expected to Be Firm

The primary markets are again the focus of all attention in the wool trade.

Shearing will be fairly general all through the West in another week or two, while in the foreign markets attention will be given to the resumption of the sales in Australia, both at Melbourne and Sydney next Monday.

There is considerable speculation concerning the probable course of prices in the Australian sales, particularly in view of the strike now current in the Yorkshire mills in consequence of the insistence of the mills that a cut of about 9 per cent in wages be put into effect.

It is the general expectation that prices will be fairly well maintained at the resumption of the Australian sales, in spite of the fact that there are 750,000 bales of wool still to be sold during the balance of the season, compared with 250,000 bales a year ago.

Fortunately for the holders of the Australian wools, most of which are a fine quality, the demand is favoring the finer wools especially.

Buying of New Clip

With the South African and New Zealand seasons practically ended, and with few if any super wools to be offered for the balance of the season at the River Plate, the Australian offerings will have little in the way of competition except in the secondary markets for some time to come, so far as the foreign markets are concerned.

There is some buying of the new clip, but the movement last week was very slow. Some mixed clips have been sold in Idaho at prices which have varied from 18¾ to 21 cents, and in Nevada there has been a little business done in the range of 16 to 19 cents.

There has been a little further movement on contract in Wyoming clearing in northern California is reported as two to three weeks earlier than usual. In Texas a small quantity of wool was sold recently at 25 and 27 cents, respectively, for the shorter and 12 months' wools.

Bright Wool States

In the bright wool states, there is very little wool moving as yet. There is a good deal of uncertainty in these states as to the best plan of marketing, but many have decided that the government-supported scheme is too expensive for them and they are inclined to sell their wool outright or else consign it to a well-established dealer who can handle their wool for less expense and who leaves title to the wool in the hands of the consignor.

Up to date, it is understood that some 60,000,000 pounds of the domestic clip have been pledged to the Farm Board plan and the new scheme will not fail to have a try-out so far as the question of procuring a sufficient quantity of wool is concerned.

Meanwhile, the trade is confronted again with the suggestion that a wool futures market be established in connection with the New York Cotton Exchange, with an arbitration board sitting in Boston. The plan was frowned upon some months ago, and even the proposal to establish a futures market for wool tops, which would be immeasurably easier and more practical than for wool, is considered of doubtful value in this country.

Plan for Auction System

The plan for a system of wool auctions, as proposed recently by Alexander Livingstone, is being discussed still, and is conceded to have elements of merit. The conditions now prevalent in the trade, however, are not conducive to intensive consideration of new proposals.

Meanwhile, business in Summer Street last week was exceedingly slow, and the piece goods trades offer little in the way of encouragement. There is a little business in fine wools of the French combing type at prices usually ranging from 70 to 73 cents for good to choice original bags wools, with some sales a little higher or lower, depending upon the wool. Extreme prices of 78 to 80 cents clean are quoted on choice 12 months' Texas wool. There has been some business, too, in territory half-blood wools at about 72 cents. Medium and woolen wool types are slow, with some demand for the finer qualities of scoured wools at steady rates. Noils are firm.

Mohair is quiet, and prices are hardly more than nominal at 40 to 45 cents for average to superior Texas original bag hair.

DIVIDENDS

Hocking Valley declared a special dividend of $6.25, payable May 10 to stock of record April 28. Previously Hocking Valley had been paying $2.50 quarterly.

United American Utilities Corporation declared an initial dividend on the common stock of one-fortieth of a common share, payable June 10 to stock of record May 15.

Standard Cap & Steel Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1, inaugurating annual dividends at the rate of $2.40 on its new stock, following a 100 per cent stock dividend April 15. This is equivalent to $4.80 a share on the old shares, compared with $4 previously paid.

American Department Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 2 to stock of record May 10.

National Biscuit Co. declared an initial quarterly dividend of 70 cents on the new common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 20. This places the stock on a $2.80 annual basis, equal to $7 rate on the old stock, which was split 2½ for one. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred also was declared, payable May 31 to stock of record May 15.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, payable June 2 to stock of record May 13 and $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 13.

Sun Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, payable June 16 to stock of record May 26, and $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 2 to stock of record May 10.

Purity Bakeries Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

American Brick Company declared the usual preferred dividend of 50 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 25.

Minneapolis Moline Implement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the $6.50 preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record May 3.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company declared the regular quarter dividends of 50 cents on the common, and $2 on the preferred, payable May 26 to stock of record May 10.

Pennsylvania Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable May 28 to stock of record May 1.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Ainsworth Mfg	30½	30⅛	30⅛
2 Air Inves vtc	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2 Alexander Indust	3⅜	3¼	3¼
3 Allegheny Gas	7¾	7⅝	7¾
1 Allied Mills	11	11	11
1 Am Cities P&L A	45	45	45
4 Am Cities P&L B	25	24¼	24¼
12 Am Com Pow A	26	25⅝	25⅝
1 Am Com Pow B	40½	40½	40½
2 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	3-16	3-16
2 Am Cyan B	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜
1 Am Equities	187⅛	187⅛	187⅛
2 Am&Fgn Pow ww	73	71¾	71¾
12 Am Invest B	14⅞	14½	14⅞
2 Am Lt & Trac new	87½	87¼	87½
35 Am Nat Gas	19½	18⅞	19⅜
1 Am Sta Pub S A	23½	23½	23½
10 Am Super-Pow	35¼	34⅜	35
2 Am Super-Pow pf	96	96	96
21 Am Util & Gen vtc B	13¼	13⅛	13¼
2 Amrad	31	31	31
2 Anglo Am vot cod	18	18	18
8 Anglo Chi C Nit	38	37½	37½
2 Appalach Gas	13½	13¼	13¼
2 Arkans Nat Gas	15¼	15	15¼
67 Arkan Nat Gas A	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
2 Ark Nat Gas pf	8	8	8
1 Art Metals Wks	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3 Asso Dye & Print	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4 Asso Gas & El A	40½	40⅜	40½
1 Asso G & E deb rts	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Asso G & E	47¾	47⅜	47¾
2 Asso Rayon pf	58⅜	58	58⅝
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	½	½	½
2 Autom V M cv pr pf	12	12	12
3 Aviat Corp Amer	52½	51¾	52½

B

5 Bahia Corp	4½	4⅛	4½
25 †Bell Tel Can	152	152	152
6 Bickford pf	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞
2 Blaw Knox	40¾	40½	40¾
1 Bliss E W	25½	25½	25½
2 Blue Ridge	13	13	13
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	43¼	43	43¼
3 Brazil Tr & Lt	54⅜	52⅞	54⅜
1 Buckeye P Line	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
2 Buf Niag & E P pf	26	26	26
3 Bulova Watch pf	41¼	40¾	41¼
2 Burma Ltd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Butler Bros	12	12	12

C

1 Cable R Tube vtc	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
20 Cable & Wire B	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 CAM Co vtc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Can Marc Wireless	8¼	8⅛	8¼
4 Can Pac Ry new	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
2 Carnegie Metals	7	7	7
3 Cent Pub Serv A	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
3 Cen Pub Serv new	35½	35½	35½
3 Cent States Elec	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
3 Chain Strs Develop	6⅜	5½	6⅜
1 Chain Store Stock	13½	13½	13½
8 Chathem Ph n vtc	23	22⅞	22⅞
1 Chem Nat Asso n vtc	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
158 Cities Service	42⅛	41¾	42
1 Cities Serv pf	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2 Cleve Tractor	29¾	29¼	29⅛
73 Colombian Syn	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Col O&G vtc	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Colombia Picture	43⅛	42¾	43⅛
†40 Comwealth Edison	313	304¼	313
18 Comweal & So ww	5¾	5⅝	5¾
7 Com Wat Wks	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Cons Dairy Prod	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Cons Gas & E Balt	126	126	126
1 Cons Gas Util B vtc	11	11	11
2 Cons Instrument	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
2 Cons Laundries	14	14	14
2 Cooper Bessemer	43⅝	43	43⅝
13 Cooper Bess pf A	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
2 Copeland Prod A	9	9	9
16 Cord Corp	14⅞	14¾	14¾
1 Corroon & Rey	18	18	18
1 Cosden Oil	60½	60½	60½
6 Creole Pet	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Cresson Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
9 Crocker & Wheeler	34	33⅞	34
†75 Crown C & Seal pf	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 Curtiss Airp ctf	5½	5½	5½
2 Curtiss Wright ww	3¼	3⅛	3⅛

D

10 Darby Pet	12¼	12	12
1 Dayton Airplane	6	6	6
†50 Deere & Co	790	790	790
37 Deere & Co new	160⅜	159	160⅜
2 De Forest Radio	7⅛	7	7
2 De Haviland new	7½	7½	7½
†50 Derby Oil pf	57	57	57
11 Detroit Aircraft	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Dixe Gas Util	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3 Doehler Die-Cast	22½	22⅛	22⅛
10 Douglas Aircraft	21⅜	21	21⅛
7 Dresser Mfg A	54⅞	54¼	54⅞
2 Driver Harris	83	83	83
6 Dubilier Condenser	9⅜	9	9

E

12 East States Pow B	43⅞	42⅞	43¾
2 East Util Aso cv	17	17	17
2 Eastern Util A	14½	14¼	14¼
21 Edison Ill (2)	54¼	54⅛	54⅛
6 Eisler Elec	17⅜	17	17⅜
56 El Bond & Share	163¾	115¾	115¾
5 El Bond & Sh pf	107	106⅜	106¾
6 El Pow Asoc	38¾	37⅞	38¾
10 El Pow Asoc A	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 El P & L opt ww	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Electric Share	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜
3 Electric Share pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Empire Pub Ser A	24½	23	24½
5 Employ Reinsur	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Europe El deb rts	8½	8½	8½

F

2 Fabrics Finishing	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Fandango Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Federated Met 1¼G	21½	22¼	22¼
7 Fiat rcts	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Fiat deb rts	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
2 Film Insp Mach	4	4	4
5 Firemen's F Ins	113⅞	113½	113½
1 First Nat Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Fokker Aircraft	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
1 Ford Mot Can A	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
1 Ford Mot Francaise	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10 Ford Mot Ltd	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜
57 Fox Theatre A	16⅞	16	16⅜

G

2 Gen Bak	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2 Gen Bak pf	37½	37	37½
5 Gen Elec Ltd rtc	12	12	12
1 Gen Empire	26½	26½	26½
1 Gen Pet new	35	35¼	35¼
4 Gen Wat Works	29½	29⅜	29½
2 Gleaner Comb Harv	33½	33½	33½
1 Glen Alden Coal	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Globe Underwriters	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
2 Gold Seal Elec	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Golden Center Min	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
7 Goldman Sachs	45⅞	44⅞	45½
†10 Gt Atl & Pac nv	240	240	240
†90 Gt A & P 1st pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
5 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	158¾	158¾	158¾

H

2 Hazeltine	30½	30	30⅛
3 Helena Rubenstein	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Horn A C	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Horn & Hardart	45	45	45
2 Hudson Bay M&S	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
2 Humble Oil & Ref	115⅞	115⅜	115⅞

I

1 Imp Oil Can	27½	27½	27½
4 Ind Ter Illum A	46⅜	46½	46½
9 Ind Ter Illum B	46	45⅞	45⅞
10 Ind Ter Illum rts	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Indust Fin ctf	25	25	25
†50 Indust Fin pf	70½	70¼	70¼
1 Insull Util	68¾	68¾	68¾
†50 Insull Util 2nd pf	95	95	95
2 Int Cp Nor Am	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛
1 Insurance Sec	20	20	20
20 Interco oPetrol	1⅝	1½	1½
2 Internat Pet	22½	22½	22⅝
9 Inter Util A	50¾	50⅛	50⅛
91 Inter Util B	19½	18⅞	19⅛
10 Inter Util war	4¼	4	4⅛
2 Inters Eq cv pf	44¾	44½	44¾
3 Iron Cap Copper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Irving Air Chute	24	23⅞	24
5 Irving Air Chute war	9	8⅝	8⅝

J

1 Johnson Motor	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝

K

2 Klein Hy pt pf	15⅜	15	15
1 Kolster Brandes	1½	1½	1½

L

1 Lehigh C & N new	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
4 Leonard Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Libby McN & Libby	21¼	20½	20½
2 Loew's war	16½	16⅛	16⅛
1 Loew's deb rts	56	56	56
2 Lone Star Gas	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞
2 Ludlum Steel rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Louisiana L & E (1)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝

M

1 MacMarr Stores	23	23	23
11 Marine Midland	46	45½	45⅞
3 Marion Stm Shov	14	14	14
2 Marshall Field	47⅞	47⅛	47¾
150 Mavis Bottling Co	3⅛	3	3⅛
5 Memphis Nat Gas	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Mercantile Strs	55	55	55
2 Metal & Min	10	9¾	10
8 Mid West Sts Util	25⅞	25¼	25¼
2 Mid West Util	36¼	35⅞	36⅛
10 Mid States Pete A vtc	10	9¾	10
5 Mid States P B vtc	5½	5½	5½
2 Miss R Fuel Bond rt	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Mo Kans Pipe L	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Morrison Elec	49	48¼	48¼
2 Mountain Gulf Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝

N

2 National Amer Co	9¼	9	9⅛
3 National Aviation	19⅝	19½	19½
1 Nat Family Stores	17	17	17
2 Nat Pub Serv A	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1 Nat Screen	30	30	30
8 Nat Steel x-w	75	74¾	75
1 Nat Sug Ref N	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 National Trans	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Nebel Oscar	11½	11½	11½
1 Nelsn Corp	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 New Bradford	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†50 New Eng T&T	157	157	157
1 New Mex & Ariz Ld	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Newmont Mining	120	120	120
2 New York Invest	29¾	29⅝	29½
†25 NY P&L 7% pf	110	110	110
2 NY Rio & B Aires	12½	11⅞	12½
335 Niagara Hud Pow	23¾	23¼	23⅝
50 Niag Hud PA war	5¾	5⅝	5¾
48 Niag Hud PB war	15½	14	15
1 Niles Bem Pond	39⅛	39m	39⅛
1 Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Noma Elec	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
24 Noranda Mines	35⅛	35	35
7 Nor Am Av A war	4¾	4⅜	4¾
2 North States P A	175⅞	174⅞	174⅞

O

1 Ohio Copper	1	1	1
6 Ohio Oil pf	105¼	105	105¼
3 Outboard Mot B	11¼	11	11¼

P

2 Pac Coast Bis pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 Pacific West Oil	18¾	18	18¾
8 Pandem Oil	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2 Paramount Cab &	8	7½	8
18 Pennroad Corp	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 Pa Wat & Pow	90	90	90
1 Perryman El	6¾	6¾	6¾
418 Petroleum Sorp	29	28½	29
2 Pierce Governor	11	11	11
1 Pilot Radio A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
45 Pitney Bowes	15⅛	14¼	15
1 Plymouth Oil	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 Polymet Mfg	16	16	16
27 Prince & Whitely	15⅝	15½	15½
13 Prince & White pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
19 Prudential Invest	20	19¼	19⅜
2 Pub Util Hold	27⅜	27¼	27¼
30 †Puget Sd Pow pf	100	100	100
805 Rad Keith Orph rts	2	1¼	2

R

1 Radio Products	22	22	22
6 Rainbow L Pr A	9⅞	9½	9⅞
3 Rainbow L Prod B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3 Reiter Foster	4½	4½	4½
1 Reliable Stores	19½	19½	19½
1 Repetti Candy	11½	11½	11½
3 Rockl L&P tr ctf	25½	25½	25½
14 Rockl L&P tr ctf rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Roosevelt Field	4¼	4¼	4¼

S

176 St Regis Paper	32⅜	31½	32
4 Seaboard Util Corp	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1 Securities Corp new	75	74	74
40 Securities Corp	757	745	757
1 Select Ind pr pf	70	70	70
3 Selfridge Pr Stores	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Shattuck Denn	6	6	6
1 Shenandoah	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Silica Gel ctf	27	27	27
2 Sisto Financial	24	24	24
1 So Am Gold & Pl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 South Coast	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
10 Southland Royalty	12½	12½	12½
83 Southwest Gas Ut	19	17¾	18⅛
1 Spoan & Gen rcts	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
50 Stand Invest pf	81	81	81
22 Stand Oil Indiana	57½	57⅛	57⅝
26 Stand Oil Kentucky	36⅜	35⅜	36⅜
†150 Stand Oil of Ohio	98	96	96
2 Starrett Corp pf	42½	42½	42½
36 Stein Cosmetics	20⅜	19⅛	20⅜
1 Steinite Radio	2½	2½	2½
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Sunray Oil	8	8	8
7 Swift Int	33¼	32¾	33¼

T

1 Taggart Corp	27⅜	27¾	27¾
2 Technicolor Inc	74	74	74
10 Thermoid Co	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
2 Transamer Corp	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞
229 Transcont Air Tr	10¼	10	10
106 Trans Lux D Pic A	12⅞	12	12⅛

U

1 Ulen & Co	20	20	20
4 Union Nat Gas Can	30	29⅜	30
10 United Corp war	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2 United Gas pf	95⅜	95¼	95¼
11 United Founders	36⅜	36¼	36¼
4 United Gas	41	40½	40½
30 United Gas new	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
51 Unit L&cPow A	54	53½	53¾
2 Un Lt&P cv pf	118⅜	116	116
3 Uni Gas new war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 United Shoe Mach	66⅛	66½	66½
9 US & Overseas Corp	20⅜	20	20⅜
1 US&IntSec 3 pd	72	72	72
3 US Dairy Prod B	25½	25½	25½
28 US Elec Pow	19½	19	19⅛
5 US Lines pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 US Radiator	54	54	54
2 US Shares Fin	11	10⅞	10⅞
5 United Verde Ext	11½	11½	11½
2 Utilities Enquities	19½	19½	19½
9 Util Pow&Lt	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Util P&L B ctf	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 Utility & Indus	21½	21⅜	21⅜

V

5 Vacuum Oil	91⅜	91¾	91¾
5 Venezuelan Mexi	15⅛	9½	15¼
5 Venezuelan Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Vick Finance	8¾	8¾	8¾

W

4 Warner Quinlan rts	13-16	13-16	13-16
1 Western Air Ex	40	40	40
1 Wil-Low Cafet	11	11	11
1 Worth Inc A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

Z

9 Zenith Radio rts	1	1	1

DOMESTIC BONDS
Sales (in $1000)

3 Ala Pow 4½s '67	95½	95½	95½
7 Am Comwlth P 6s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Am & For Pow 5s 2030	90	90	90
8 Am G&E 5s '28	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
30 Am Metals 5s '34	99½	99½	99½
11 Am P & L 6s 2016	107½	107¼	107½
1 Am Rad 4½s '47	98	98	98
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	99½	99½	99½
138 Appalach Pow Co 6s '56	134	132	132
6 Appalach Pow 5s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Asso G&E 5s '68	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Asso G&E 4½s '49	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
8 Asso Sim H 6½s '33	86¼	86	86
2 Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Belgo Can Pap 6s '43	99	99	99
2 Bell Tel Can 5s A '55	103½	103½	103¾
12 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
24 Cater Tr Co 5s '38	103	102⅞	103
5 Caroline P&L 5s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Cent St El 5½s '54	86	86	86
24 Cent St El 5s '48	82¾	82½	82½
1 Cent St P L 5½s '53	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Ch Ind Tr 5½s '42	100	100	100
30 Chi RI&P 4½s '60	101½	101⅜	101½
5 Ch Mil&StP 4¾s '99	100½	100½	100½
3 Cities Ser P 5½s '52	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
5 Consu Pow 4½s '58 n	97	97	97
32 Consum P 4½s '58	97	97	97
2 Cont G & E 5s A '58	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Cudahy P 5½s '37	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 East Ut Inv 5s A '54	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
18 Dix G G 6½ A '37 ww	93¼	93	93
66 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	101⅛	101	101
12 Elec P&L 5s 2030	92	91¾	92
1 Firestone C M 5s '48	90½	90½	90½
5 Firestone T 5s '42	95	95	95
2 Gat Pow 5s '56	94	94	94
48 Gen Th Eq 6s '40 wi	101¾	101½	101⅝
5 Ga Pow 5s '67	99½	99½	99½
5 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
14 Hous G G½ '43 ww	93¼	92¾	92⅞
64 Hous G G 6s A '43	93⅞	92	93⅞
30 Hygrade Fd 6s A '49	69⅝	69½	69½
1 Ill P & L 5½s '57	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Indep O 6s '39	108	108	108
5 Ind P&L 5s A '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Inland Util 6s '34	118	116⅛	116⅛
13 Insull Ut I 6s B '40	109	108⅜	108½
5 Int Pw Sec 7s E '57	99	99	99
3 Int Sec Am 5s '47	84½	84½	84½
2 Invest Eq 5s A '47 ww	78	78	78
13 Kelvin 6s '36 xw	90½	90⅜	90½
1 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	99½	99½	99½
7 Lac G 5½ D '60	102½	102½	102½
1 Leh PS 6s A 2026	104¼	104	104
10 Minn P & L 4½s '78	92½	92½	92½
36 Mo Pac 5s H '80	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Moris & Co 7½s'30	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Narragansett 5s'57	100½	100½	100½
2 Nat Pow&Lt 6sA2026	106	106	106
10 Newberry J J 5½s'40	99¼	99⅛	99¼
6 Nebraska Pow 6sA2022	108½	108½	108½
23 N Y Chic & StL 4½s'78	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
17 N Eng Gas&El 5s'48	93½	93	93
2 N Y Foreign 5½s'48 ww	88	88	88
7 N Y Pow & Lt 4½s'67	93½	93⅜	93⅜
111 Ning Sh Corp 5½s'40	101	99⅞	100⅞
2 Nor West Pow 6s'60	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Os wego Riv Pow 6s'31	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11 Pac Gas&El 4½sE'57	94⅞	94½	94⅞
2 Pac Invest 5sA'48ww	83	83	83
2 Pac W Oil 6½s'43ww	93½	93½	93½
1 Penn Dix&Nor 6s'49	97½	97½	97½
11 Penn Oh Ed 6s'50 xw	104	103⅝	103⅝
12 Penn Oh Ed 5½s'59	100	99¾	100
5 Phila El 5½s'72	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Pitts & Wva Ry 4½s'58	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
16 Pure Oil 5½s'40	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Scripps 5½s'43	90¼	90¼	90¼
14 Shawing W&P 4½sA'67	94¼	94	94
1 Snider Pack 6s '32	72½	72½	72½
3 SEP&L 6s A 2025	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
5 So Cal Ed 5s '52	102½	102½	102½
18 So Pac Co 4½sA'77	97½	97½	97½
12 So Nat G 6s '44	98½	98¼	98⅛
22 Sowest P&L 6s A '22	106	105½	106
5 Staley Mfg 6s '42	98⅝	98½	98½
1 Stand P&L 6s '57	100	100	100
18 Swift Co 5s '32	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Texas City G 5s '48	86¼	86	86¼

Career of Landscape Architect Needs Long Study and Experience

Well-Grounded Knowledge of History, Fine Arts, Horticulture and Topography Involved in Profession That Caters Mainly to Well-Educated Clients

By BREMER W. POND
Chairman, Harvard School of Landscape Architecture

"Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles, of which this is the last. These articles, each one of which concerned a different vocation, appeared on Wednesdays.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cambridge, Mass.

THE profession of landscape architecture may be said to have started some 250 years ago, in its modern sense, by André LeNotre, the French designer who planned the grounds of the palace of Versailles during the reign of Louis XIV. In America it is the natural outgrowth of the country's economic, social and artistic development and of the specialization in all types of individual work. Americans are no longer interested merely in the buildings in which they work and live, but also in the appearance and the surroundings of these buildings as well as in the public areas, such as parks, playgrounds and other places for general recreation.

They have learned to place a definite financial as well as artistic value upon the good appearance and reasonable planning of the land around both public and private property.

The profession of landscape architecture requires long training. It is a luxury. It is appreciated largely by persons of education enjoying a certain amount of leisure. This is true of private estate work, certainly; public work, on the other hand, is frequently controlled by the local politicians.

Profession a "Luxury"

Then why consider a profession that is more of a luxury than a necessity, is not particularly lucrative, and requires quite as much training as does the law? The answer can be understood by any person who can visualize a barren piece of ground as an attractive garden, or a city dump as a public park, with its lawns, trees, pools and interesting vistas across the open spaces. To such persons who can see the possibilities of undeveloped ground or the well-organized solution of a miscellaneous group of buildings, put their ideas on paper so that the schemes can be carried out, supervise the work and derive a satisfaction in the results of their vision, the field of landscape architecture is always attractive.

Frederick Law Olmsted, the foremost landscape architect of two or three generations ago, saw the opportunities in the barren, rocky area that is now Franklin Park in Boston, as well as in the banks of the muddy and sluggish stream that is now the Fenway in the same city, besides the possibilities of similar areas that became, through his designs, the great parks of New York City and Brooklyn. Examples of his work and that of his successors are to be found all over the United States. The geographical range of work of a landscape architect is wide, and in very few instances is it confined to any one state, the majority of offices are doing work from Boston to Texas and from Maine to Florida or California. It might well be characterized as a traveling profession; travel is essential in the preparatory periods, and is practically unavoidable in an active professional career.

Must Be Attractive

Landscape architecture is the fine art of arranging land and the objects upon it for maximum human use and enjoyment. The fact that the result must be attractive, as well as useful and logical, is what differentiates this profession from that of engineering, forestry and some forms of architecture. Horticulture, too, is a relatively small, though important, part of the landscape architect's training; the all-important requisite is design—design in its broadest sense—which is only learned by long and thorough training and experience.

Design to the landscape architect means not only the pleasant grouping of objects on the ground—the buildings, the roads and paths, the service areas, the vegetation and other features, but a knowledge of the different types of design and of their relation to various kinds of ground surfaces. A knowledge of architecture, sculpture and painting is important, as well as an understanding of the various styles of garden design and of other outdoor planning that were evolved during the great periods of civilization in the past, as well as the needs that produced these types as solutions of particular problems.

Designs From Ancient Times

Designs developed in the time of Imperial Rome for the great sports areas are applicable to modern problems for similar areas. Public and private buildings today range through every known architectural period and style. The landscape architect must be familiar with all of these in order to make his plans conform to the buildings.

Above all, the landscape architect must have a thorough knowledge of topography or ground form, as he is confronted with problems of grading, terracing, drainage, and of fitting the design to the site.

The landscape architect must be a practical man as well as a man with vision, for he must solve a problem before it occurs, if possible. Besides a thorough idea of the fine arts, of architecture, construction, engineering and of horticulture, he must know about soils, geography, geology and climates, as well as some sociology, the general economics of land values, and finally, how to deal with clients as individuals, for no two are ever alike.

Living Materials

He must be able to sketch and to draw out his schemes on paper so that the average man can grasp his ideas; then put them on paper again so that the engineer and the contractor can carry them out; and again, so that the proper trees and shrubs can be planted in their right places for the final compositions and vistas when they are grown to maturity.

In other words he must not only be able to make compositions and designs on "bare canvas," like the artist, he must work in living materials that are constantly changing their size and form, and to make pictures that will be practical on the ground and not extravagant of either space or money. Back of all this is the client, the person for whom the work is being done. He should be trained, therefore, certainly as broadly as his clients in order to render them reasonable service, but he must also have an understanding of the viewpoint of all persons entering onto the particular job. If not, then his field is limited, his achievements few, and his satisfaction in his professional work very meager.

College Training Needed

The best way to train for this varied work is unquestionably by obtaining first a good general college education; then a post-graduate course and travel, specializing in the professional field and its allied branches. This should be followed by a few years in one or more good professional offices before a man starts out for himself, because, like the legal profession, no school course can give a man much more than the general theory of his profession. Practical experience is essential. After this training period of seven to 10 years, counting four in college, three in a graduate school, and three in an office, the well-trained landscape architect starting out for himself, derives a real satisfaction from his problems and from seeing his ideas actually carried out, as well as from the consciousness that he is helping to make the community in which he works a more useful and a more agreeable place in which to live, not only for his immediate clients but for those who come after.

The requirements are severe and many drop out in the process, but those who meet the test and enter professional work practically never leave it for other fields. No two problems are ever the same, and the variety of the work is only equaled by the variety of the people with whom the landscape architect is constantly in contact.

News of Freemasonry

THIRTY-ONE colleges share in the distribution of the North Carolina Masonic Students' Loan Fund. During the eight years since its establishment $75,000 has been contributed to the fund by the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Commandery and Scottish Rite bodies of the State. Responsibility of selecting meritorious students to receive aid from the fund is placed in the hands of the college authorities. They are requested to give preference to seniors and juniors, partly for the sake of quicker turnover, thereby aiding the greater number. It is also requested that no preference be given because of Masonic family connections but to treat each case on its merits.

* * *

Success in California with the Educational Committee's program is attracting favorable attention from other jurisdictions. It is becoming more generally appreciated that the craft needs a practical system of instruction as the average newly made Mason will not, of his own accord, delve into the facts of the fraternity and their interpretation, at least, unless he has a competent guide. The California system which has now been in operation three years, consists of a series of four talks which form the basis of conversations with the petitioner and the candidate after each degree. When an applicant is accepted he is assigned to some well informed brother who teaches him the significance of each step. When he is raised he automatically becomes a member of the Lodge Educational Committee which meets once each month for discussion of pertinent topics. It is his duty to remain a member of this committee and attend all its meetings for a year, thus assuring a working knowledge of Masonic teachings.

* * *

Georgia also bears interesting testimony to the general spread of the Masonic instruction movement. Rt. Wor. Bro. Raymond Daniel, chairman of the General Board of Educational Activities of the Grand Lodge of that State, is urging reappointment of educational committees in each lodge. The board is preparing a questionnaire with a view to arranging for co-operation between lodges to promote this campaign. The Grand Lodge recognizes that, regardless of the number of his degrees, the uninstructed Mason is "still at the beginning of his apprenticeship."

* * *

Brother Charles Clark Davis of Centralia, Ill., General Grand High Priest of Capitular Masonry in the United States, reports an optimistic trend of thought among the Masons he meets in his travels over the country. Writing to Cincinnati Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, he says he "refuses to get excited" over a few losses in membership, but believes "the pendulum wil swing back to the benefit of the order and the spiritual side of men will be renewed." Brother Davis will complete three years in his high office at the Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter to be held in Tacoma, Wash.

* * *

The seventy-fifth anniversary of Masonry in Nebraska, has just been celebrated in Omaha. Nebraska Lodge No. 1 was instituted in Bellevue in 1855 and moved to Omaha in 1888. At the anniversary banquet, Mrs. Jonathan A. Frye, daughter of J. M. Whitted, one of the charter members, was a guest with her husband who delivered the principal address.

* * *

New York lodges are receiving and transmitting on its eastward pilgrimage the "Cup of Brotherly Love" from Evans Lodge No. 524 of Evanston, Ill. This cup was presented to Evans Lodge last September by a past master to commemorate the raising of his son. Shortly afterward it was dispatched on a journey around the world, each lodge receiving it to have its name engraved on the cup and to include a message of fellowship in the book which accompanies it. It is estimated that seven years will be required to complete the world tour—ever eastward until it finally returns to Evans Lodge.

* * *

Reference was made recently in this column to the carillon which is to be a feature of the massive memorial at Alexandria, Va., to George Washington, "the man and the Mason." It may not be generally known that another national memorial to Washington is under way at Valley Forge, Pa., where the commander of the Continental army passed his winter of most rigorous trial in 1777-78. The seventeenth bell weighing 3½ tons has just been added to this memorial carillon as the gift of Illinois. The project calls for a total of 49 bells, one for each state and one the national birthday bell. The first was presented by the Massachusetts chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Chicago Taxpayers Clamor to Pay Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The privilege of paying their taxes may again be extended to Chicagoans within a week or two. They missed this immemorial obligation last year, but found no solace therein, for without tax money to run on, local government almost collapsed the first of this year.

Chicago has consequently witnessed the strange spectacle of taxpayers clamoring for the right to pay their taxes. The county clerk announces they will be obliged shortly. By May 1 the inital tax bills will be out, he says, and all will be mailed before May 15.

These are the tax bills which normally would have been paid a year ago. They are for 1928 taxes. The tax bills for the taxes of last year may be sent out next fall or winter. That would make two tax payments in one year. Possibly the Legislature may adopt some form of installment payment for the 1929 taxes.

The year's delay in collecting taxes here resulted from a reform assessment of real estate and tardiness in carrying it out.

MANITOBA'S INDUSTRY JUMPS DURING 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Industrial production in Manitoba increased more than $17,000,000 in 1929 over the previous year, according to figures issued by the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba. In 1928, Manitoba's industrial output was valued at $142,089,678, while, in 1929, this figure had risen to $159,435,094. The increase for 1929 is $17,345,678, or a percentage increase of 10.5 per cent.

This places Manitoba third among the Canadian provinces in manufacturing, the first two being Ontario and Quebec. Capital investment also increased considerably during 1929 in the Province, the total being approximately $159,000,000.

Chicago News Sues City for $15,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Suits to recover more than $15,000,000 for taxpayers which it alleges the Sanitary District of Chicago wasted or otherwise improperly spent under a previous régime have been started by the Chicago Daily News. In going into court it has a notable precedent in the success of the Chicago Tribune in carrying through a suit against city officials, including Mayor William Hale Thompson, for recovery of large sums paid to real estate experts.

The Daily News has employed one of the leading law firms of the city and announces that Frank J. Loesch, the single Chicago member of President Hoover's National Law Enforcement Commission, will serve as associate counsel.

The former president of the sanitary district, which controls the diversion of lake water from the Great Lakes system for sewage purposes, five of his associate trustees and 30 others are named at defendants. Disclosure of the operation of the Sanitary District in 1927 and 1928 caused a public sensation of the first order.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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SEE NEXT PAGE

YORKSHIRE

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(Continued)

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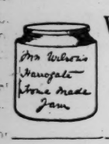

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YORKSHIRE

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YORKSHIRE

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(Continued)

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Do come and see our new models
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"For persons of exclusive & discriminating taste."

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Charming Hats to suit each individual's taste and purse.
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You will enjoy a walk through Cooper's Central Store in Howard Street, where every kind of foodstuff can be obtained, and, of course, you can rest and refresh yourself in
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Cooper & Co.'s Stores Ltd.
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Tel. Western 2207

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

TINY TOT HOME, Crawford Notch, N. H.—Safe and loving care; maximum 6 children, ILA D. BERRY, 208 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PERMANENT position for woman who has been successful as teacher, librarian, executive or professional, to build a business of her own without capital; placing BOOK TRAILS on commission basis. See or write
SHEPARD & LAWRENCE
180 N. Michigan, Chicago; A. F. Miller, 65 S. 4th, Columbus, O.; S. Springer, Room 630, Hearst Building, San Francisco, Calif.

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Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—To sublet, unfurnished suite of 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in exclusive hotel; view of river; available June 1 indefinitely. Kenmore 2490 or F-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—2-room furnished apartment in home surrounded by lawns and gardens; 30 minutes from Park St.; rent reasonable. Stadium 6526, or A-83. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
8-ROOM apartment, steam heated, electric refrigeration, 2 bathrooms with built-in shower, rear porch, etc.; newly decorated, very airy and desirable; located in best section of Longwood. Tel. OWNER, Aspinwall 4343 or Kenmore 3590.

CHARLOTTON APTS.
Asheville, N. C. Front, Country Club
Most exclusive 4 and 5-room apartments, completely furnished, with ideal home setting, at reasonable rates. Write to SIMEON SWENSON.

FLUSHING, L. I.—May 1-Oct. 1 or year, 4 rooms; reasonable; furnished or unfurnished; ventilation 3 sides; near new Christian Science church, 8 minutes subway and Long Island. Independence 0811 or Flushing 5462.

RIVERTON, N. J., Philadelphia Suburb—Apartment 5 rooms, $55 monthly; 6 rooms, $70; beautiful surroundings overlooking Delaware; church near. 301 Bank Ave. Phone 714.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES" Home in country near Boston for limited number of children with seeming mental and physical handicaps; competent person in charge with special experience in training children temporarily unable to fit into their home surroundings. B-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILL board or care for girl between ages 6 and 10; Jersey suburb. X-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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DOGS BOARDED—Wire fox terriers and Schnauzer pups for sale; wire terriers trimmed. CHAS. CHASE, Egypt, Mass.; Tel. Scituate 571-W.

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THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
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Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

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Competent colored help on short notice.
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Telephone Market 4115

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COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Ave.—Cheerful rest home, experienced care if needed; desirable suburban location; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; New Jersey State License.

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A spacious, restful, sunny home in the pines; near river and ocean; 5 miles from Pt. Pleasant.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. If moving from Washington, D. C., or en route about April 15, or from Cleveland, Ohio, during April, communicate with NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

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FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
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CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
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442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9285
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; attention. Tel. Stam. 3-4749, or write P. O. Box 96.

GREEN SHUTTERS—Modern home in heart of White Mountains, Franconia, N. H.; rates from $25 weekly. MISS ADAMS, 91 St. James Ave., Boston. Ken. 7069.

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PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

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For Sale—Scituate, Mass.
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New, beautifully furnished, decorated by Paine, every improvement, 9 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory; beautiful location among birches, over an acre of land, 2-car garage, near bathing beach; finest place on South Shore. See photographs. Make appointment with OWNER, 1064 Beacon Street, Suite 2, Brookline, Mass. Beacon 3134.

FOR SALE, Wyoming—2200 acres cattle, sheep or dairy ranch; near Big Horn Mountain dude ranches; 300 acres irrigated, in good going condition; price $60,000, one-third down, balance 5%. Write Box 125, Clearmont, Wyoming.

FOR SALE, CONCORD, N. H.—New Colonial House, 6 rooms, sun parlor, fireplace and garage; just far enough from the boulevard and electric car to be desirable. Owner, E. C. ANDERSON, 1 View Street.

Home Finding Service
Apartments rented. Insurance
LOUISE F. ESSIG
202 Renshaw Avenue EAST ORANGE, N. J.

RYE, N. Y.—Sacrifice, leaving State, modern 7 rooms, oil heat; near station; fine location. WOODS, 1726 Locust St., Philadelphia.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GUESTS received in attractive home; convenient location; single rooms or suites; veranda, grounds. MRS. JEROME, 23 Sumner Road, Brookline, Mass.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C.—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ALL KINDS OF SERVICE
FOR VISITORS TO BOSTON
THE SERVICE BUREAU
238 Huntington Ave., Boston Kenmore 4033

BOSTON, 44 Clearway Street—Comfortable room to let near church; permanent or transient. Telephone Kenmore 3648. Suite 7.

BOSTON, The Cairns—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave., Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Single and double rooms; transient or permanent; reasonable rates. Tel. Copley 5117-R.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Furnished rooms for ladies only; transients taken. A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—2 front rooms, second floor; 1 block from Beacon St.; use own furniture if desired; $8. Kenmore 0067.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd, Riverside — Light room, private bath, kitchenette, elevator; references. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 East 94th (Apt. 3 South)—Large, airy, light room; elevator apartment, kitchen privileges. Tel. Atwater 4712.

NEW YORK CITY, 204 East 18th Street—Large front parlor with bedroom and bath. Stuyvesant 1483.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th—Large front room, suitable 1, 2; sunny room with lavatory. Apartment 4.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Large sunny living room with attractive kitchenette, well furnished, disappearing bed; very convenient and comfortable. Somerset 3811-M.

ROOMS WANTED

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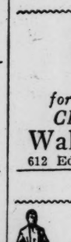
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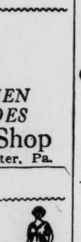
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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

IT is a wicked thing to be neutral between right and wrong.—ROOSEVELT.

In Lighter Vein

Too Much

The man had just informed the agent that he wanted a Pullman berth.

"Upper or lower?" asked the agent.

"What's the difference?" replied the other.

"A difference of 50 cents in this case," said the agent. "The lower is higher than the upper. The higher price is for the lower. If you want it lower you'll have to go higher. In other words, the higher the lower. Most people don't like the upper, although it is lower on account of it being higher. When you occupy an upper, you have to get up to go to bed, and get down when you get up. If you are willing to go higher it will be lower."

But the poor man had wilted!

Judge

"We're getting him used to seeing his Uncle Abner."

For the Address

White: "My wife is very busy. She's going to address a woman's club."

Whit: "She's working on the address, I presume."

White: "No, the dress."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Illustrating the truth of the contention that it pays to advertise, Capper's Weekly tells of a man who inserted an announcement in his town paper stating that he had lost an umbrella, and advising the finder to keep it, and he did.

Judge: Whenwetuneinontheradioandhear somethinglikethisweknowit'sFloydGibbons talkingabouttheLiteraryDigestpolletcetera.

Bartlesville (Okla.) Enterprise: A Bartlesville woman says she will quit driving from the back seat when her husband quits cooking from the dining room.

Maryville (Mo.) Forum: Sandwich bread now comes in pink, green, orchid and yellow. One of the next innovations that may be made is the insertion of a piece of meat in the restaurant variety.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What new profession is opening up for women?—*Fashions and Dressmaking*	20
Who was Andromeda?—*The Home Forum*	20
Why is yesterday an important date to remember?—*Editorial Page*	20
What do you know about the Literary Digest Poll? — *Editorial Page*	20
Can you play on the sonar?—*Odds and Ends*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Odds and Ends

Mining

Mining furnishes 54 per cent of the tonnage hauled by the railroads of the United States. The industry represents an investment of more than $12,000,000,000.

Slavery

Slavery still exists in Abyssinia, the Sudan, Arabia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, China, Burma and Nepal.

Commonwealth

The term Commonwealth is the official designation of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia.

Still Moving West

In the 100-year period from 1790 to 1890 the center of population of the United States shifted from a location 23 miles east of Baltimore, Md., to a point near Columbus, Ind.

Sonar

A new musical instrument called the sonar has been recently demonstrated by a Russian inventor. It has the tone of a violin and is operated by electromagnetic waves.

Nickel

Canada supplies about 85 per cent of the world's nickel, while the United States produces only 2 per cent.

A Word a Day

Valiant

It is significant that "valiant" and "valuable" are both derived from the same root, the Latin *valere*, "to be strong, to be worth." Here is unmistakable evidence of the inseparability of strength and worth, of valor and value.

This valuable quality which we call valiancy denotes worth-while strength, courage mingled with fairness, bravery coupled with honor. These combine to make a worthy fighter—a valiant man.

Val'-iant is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled val'-yant, first *a* as in hat, second as in *account*.

"Who through faith . . . waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." (Heb. 11: 33, 34).

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Picture of the Millennium

(The Children's Newspaper)
London

THE Little Family live at the top of a high hill. I call them this because, although they are not at all related to one another, they seem all as one—for love unites them.

They are always occupied in doing delightful things. They draw, they design, they build, they invent, and they "pretend." There really is no end to what they do.

The last time I took the motor-omnibus up the hill to visit them I found little Del, aged a very few years, deeply engaged in a drawing of the Millennium. It may seem rather a large subject for such a very small person, but she had started out on rather spacious lines.

On a very big sheet of paper she was sketching-in, from nursery models, a lion and a lamb walking side by side, cheek by jowl, white head and tawny head close together.

The lamb wears a decorative collar and has a round, mild eye. Only one eye is, of course, visible.

The lion may be said to prance beside it. An onlooker ventured on a criticism. "You are doing that lion very nicely," she said, "but there is one thing you have not noticed. Do you see the frown upon his forehead? Your lion has not one."

"No," said she, "I left it out on purpose, because he wouldn't wear a frown in the Millennium."

The Children's Corner

Another Season Begins for John Boom

"THIS is the place," said Florrie, the pompous pigeon, to a group of Boston Commoners, including, of course, Mr. Roger P. Scroggins, the squirrel, Fib, the sparrow chieftain and a company of pigeons, squirrels and sparrows clustering in the early morning shadow of a large greenhouse.

"And there is John Boom," said Fib, fluttering his wings, tail and eyelids in great excitement.

Surely enough, there, under a large rhubarb leaf sat the old and hearty frog of the Public Garden Lake and

John Boom Led the Way to the Greenhouse, Walking on His Hind Legs.

his eyes stood out round and large, his white vest swelling with hospitality.

"Welcome to my winter quarters," he said.

Scroggins stepped forth from the crowd. As is his custom on occasions of this sort, he took off his shiny high hat and thrust one hand into the tails of his prancing coat.

"We are glad to see you again, my old friend," said Scroggins. "Florrie told us that you would be glad to see us and we have traveled here to take you home."

John Boom hopped out from under the rhubarb leaf. "Not home," he said. "The Public Garden is surely the place where I pass the summer season. This," and he stood on his hind legs and waved both forelegs toward the greenhouse—"this is my winter headquarters."

The Commoners murmured and rustled with interest.

"And now, my friends," said John Boom, "would you like to see where I have been living?"

A chorus of "Yes-we-would" and "Wouldn't-that-be-exciting" rose. Scroggins waved his hat grandly. "I think I may say," he said, "that everyone would be delighted."

John Boom smiled such a broad smile that several flies hovering near buzzed away in alarm.

"Before we start on our trip through the greenhouses," said John Boom, "I will explain. Most frogs choose to live under the mud in the winter. I choose not to live under mud. Not that I couldn't, perfectly, because I am a frog and frogs can go to sleep when the cold weather comes and never eat until the warm spring comes."

Fib said he was glad he kept right on eating during the winter. The others rustled their wings as much as to declare that a frog's life is not a happy one.

"So I could choose just to lie at the bottom of some pond or buried in the grass somewhere," said John Boom. "But I always have been active and I have chosen to live through the winter in a greenhouse. A greenhouse is warm. Pipes. Hot water through them. But let us enter."

The old frog led the way, walking on his hind legs like an acrobat or something, which was of great interest to his visitors. Through a door they went, into a large room with a glass roof. Sweet peas and stock filled the air with perfume. The air was warm and moist. There were board paths and here and there were dark quiet places underneath the flower beds. John Boom pointed to one such place and said it was his favorite room, although, as he said, there were many other rooms he could use if he wanted to.

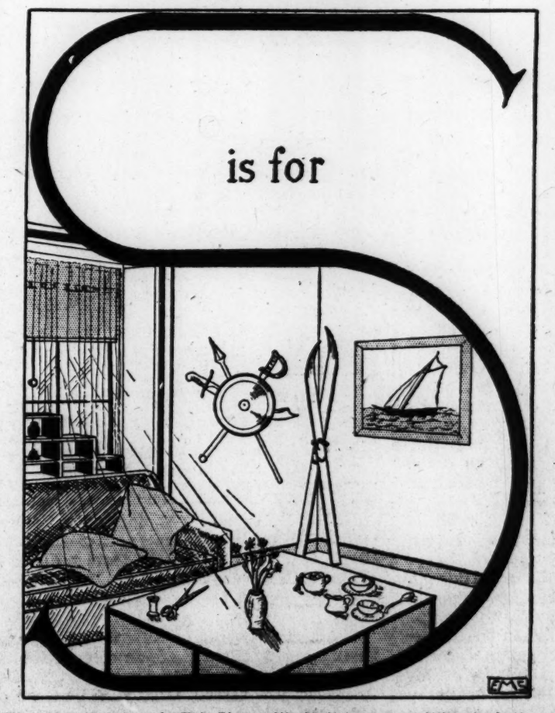
All in all, it was a most delightful spot. The sparrows and pigeons took to their wings and flew about, over the flowers. They played hide and seek and other games, while Scroggins, hat in hand and mopping his brow occasionally, and John Boom sat on the edge of a large cement pool and talked in a very dignified way, although loudly. "I keep up my swimming there," said John Boom pointing to the water in the pool and to show how he kept it up he took a tremendous hop and went into the water.

When he came up and ogled at Scroggins, that well-known squirrel clapped his hands. Which brought all the others to the pool-side and such a clamor and rustling and clapping never had been heard, at least in this particular greenhouse.

They spent a lovely morning and when everything had been seen that could be seen and all the games had been played that anyone could think of they all rode back to the Common in the truck which the greenhouse man uses to take flowers to town; all, that is, except the sturdier pigeons and sparrows, who flew.

And so John Boom returned to the Public Garden Lake for another season, and more will no doubt be heard about this well-liked frog, as time goes on.

Letter 'S' Puzzle



There Are 19 Objects in This Picture Whose Names Begin With the Letter "S." How Many Can You Find?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Asiatic Rivers Puzzle: Brahmaputra, Amu, Amur, Ganges, Lena, Ob, Mekong, Yenisei, Indus.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Victory of London

APRIL 22, 1930, inscribes a date of supreme significance upon the panels of human history. When future surveyors of the past view the deed done this day in London they will find it more mighty than the defeat at Waterloo and more potent than the victory of the Marne.

These words may seem extravagant, but the significance of the signing of the Treaty of London cannot be expressed in lesser terms. When the representatives of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan put their names to this document they gave to the cause of a dynamic peace an immeasurable contribution.

By this treaty the three strongest naval powers of the world accept for the first time the fundamental proposition that the strength of their navies should be regulated by international consent instead of by national ambition. The Treaty of Washington was a gesture to this end; it applied to a single category of ships. The Treaty of London adopts limitation to the full and applies it to every class and character of fighting craft. This agreement stays for the first time the menacing hand of naval competition and carries with it a total naval reduction of welcome proportions.

By this treaty, France and Italy join with the three other signatories in ruling out the worst uses of the submarine and pledge themselves to carry on continuous and faithful private negotiations in order that their full adherence to the entire treaty may be soon accomplished.

The Treaty of London is a positive demonstration that the intelligence of diplomacy can prevail over the ignorance of war.

Peace, if it is to be secure, must be something more than the absence of war. Peace must be a constructive condition and must entail dynamic achievement in social progress. The Treaty of London is such an achievement.

Can Gandhi Keep Control?

TO UNDERSTAND what is going on in India, it must be realized that there are two struggles in progress there. There is a struggle within a struggle, and the inner struggle, which is not receiving much attention from the press of the world, is by far the more significant. Most of the world sees only the outward struggle—the effort of Indian nationalists to free their land from the rule of Britain. This is, of course, enormously important, for it will have a far-reaching effect upon the fate of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

For the immediate present, however, the outcome of the inner struggle will have more to do with the fate of India. This is the struggle which Mahatma Gandhi is waging to hold the nationalist movement to a program of non-violence. Gandhi has staked his leadership on conducting a campaign of wide civil disobedience while refraining from any resort to force. It is a delicate policy; a policy that has never been successfully carried out on any large scale. If it fails in this instance, not only will Gandhi account his leadership a failure, but India may be precipitated into one of the most tragic catastrophes of modern history.

Even sympathetic observers of India's agitation against British rule question whether that country could maintain orderly government if the British administration were withdrawn. So bitter are the animosities between Indian religious groups and social classes that there is every likelihood that any achievement of complete independence at this time would almost surely be followed by a period of near-chaos. But to Gandhi the dangers following on a future withdrawal of British rule do not equal the dangers of the present moment.

For a long time past he has been convinced that India was on the verge of rebellion. Some competent observers agree with him. Believing a break bound to come, he has felt responsible to humanity, as well as to India, to see that the movement was held within the bounds of non-violent activity. It was no easy task to swing the nationalist movement behind such a non-violent program, for the younger portion had already become deeply tinged with the desire for direct action when Gandhi began his campaign to resume leadership about two years ago.

By a narrow margin of votes he succeeded in winning the Indian National Congress to his program of non-violent civil disobedience. It is this program which he has begun to carry into effect with his defiance of the Government's salt monopoly. The issue now, illustrated by the contrast between the riots in Calcutta and other large cities and the peacefulness which surrounds Gandhi's own salt-making and speaking, is as to whether the ascetic leader can hold this national uprising in line. If he can, the crisis may be worked out without serious bloodshed. If he cannot, the future is indeed black.

Apparently, the British authorities realize the importance of the inner struggle being conducted by Gandhi. They have been wise enough, therefore, to leave him at liberty, while maintaining the authority of the existing laws by arresting some of his important followers. Gandhi at liberty means, to them, a chance to keep the rebellion from a general resort to violence; Gandhi in jail means almost certainly the loss of his leadership upon the younger Indian hotheads.

India's nationalist movement will pass through many stages before it is finished. Its final outcome cannot as yet be even dimly foreseen. But it is clear that, as matters stand today, more important than the outward struggle between India and Britain is the inner issue within the nationalist cause. Will Gandhi hold his authority, or will there be general resort to violence? The peace of the world has a large stake in the outcome.

Unemployment Not Incurable

UNEMPLOYMENT is an abnormal condition which can be overcome. That conviction—echoed from all sides today, but still so novel as to seem almost a discovery—is the best thing about the present unemployment situation. Even while men are recognizing that maladjustments which leave millions without work have become a world problem, they are beginning to see that unemployment itself is not an insoluble problem. From that vantage point they are finding definite and practicable things to do to solve it.

Typical of this new attitude is the report recently made by the public relations committee of the New York Merchants' Association, which says:

> The management of industrial enterprises should recognize that the problem of unemployment is no more difficult than many problems of machinery, materials and merchandising, which have already been faced and solved by employers.

That view is in marked contrast to the too-long-held belief that unemployment was like the weather—there was nothing anybody could do about it. Now the world is finding there is plenty everybody can do about it. Indeed, even the helpless old idea that there could never be enough work in winter, when work is most needed, because construction and other outdoor activities could not be carried on in bad weather, is being shown up as decidedly less than an absolute rule. An increasing amount of construction is being attempted and completed in the winter, and some indoor jobs are being saved up for cold weather.

Next to the new understanding that unemployment can be abolished, the most hopeful recent development is a growing recognition that lack of work is not exclusively the lack of the man who is out of employment. Society is coming to see that its own interests are also involved; that it not only has a moral obligation to help such individuals, but that it positively must, for its own economic welfare, help them. Business is learning that workless employees are moneyless customers. In some places realization of these facts is leading to the granting of "doles" by governments. In others, business is setting up systems of unemployment insurance. Again, society is undertaking to gather the necessary statistics as a first step toward remedying conditions, or is establishing employment exchanges to facilitate the adjustment of labor supply to demand.

It is well that society should do everything it can to alter a condition whereby those elements which are least able to bear economic reverses are hardest hit whenever there is a business recession. But it is probable that the greatest improvement will come through each industry setting its own house in order. A committee appointed by Governor Roosevelt of New York to study the prevention of unemployment has just reported that more than 200 of the largest corporations in the United States have worked out plans for "steady work the year round." Individual companies here and there have proved that workers can be assured of steady employment just as shareholders are assured of steady dividends. Some do it in the same way—by building up reserves in flush times. Others stabilize production. Others regulate hours of work to meet changing demands.

Along this line is the "elastic workday" described a few days ago by Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. Under this plan no employees are discharged in slack periods, but all work shorter hours. In the eight years this system involving 10,000 workers has been in operation, Mr. Loree said, "not a single employee has been discharged except for rule infractions." The success of this and other efforts to stabilize employment in industries where seasonal employment has not been uncommon should encourage similar steps among other employers.

Practical recognition of industry's obligation to maintain steady employment goes hand in hand with recognition of its ability to do so. It was at the convention of the National Metal Trades Association that Mr. Loree described the "elastic workday." At the same meeting an address by Sam A. Lewisohn, vice-president of the Miami Copper Company, declared that unemployment is almost wholly the result of poor management. Others have voiced the same challenge—a challenge which industry is showing itself increasingly willing to accept.

Very largely this willingness is based on an understanding that something can be done about unemployment. Too long have men consented to its afflictions as natural or unavoidable; too long have they talked of "normal unemployment" and believed that a certain amount of this malady must always be present in the economic body. It may be a long time before complete adjustment is achieved, so that every man who wants to work will have work, but certainly the first step is the understanding that unemployment is not an incurable condition.

Presidential Leadership

IN ONE of his books written before he was thought of as a candidate for public office, Woodrow Wilson outlined in some detail his conception of the Presidency of the United States. The President, he declared, is the leader and the spokesman of the Nation: He added:

> His is the only national voice in affairs. Let him once win the admiration and confidence of the country, and no other single force can withstand him, no combination of forces will easily overpower him. . . . If he rightly interprets the national thought and boldly insists upon it, he is irresistible; and the country never feels the zest of action so much as when its President is of such insight and caliber. Its instinct is for unified action, and it craves a single leader.

If the President does dominate Congress, he continued, "it will be no fault of the makers of the Constitution, it will be from no lack of constitutional powers on its part, but only because the President has the Nation behind him, and Congress has not."

The achievements of American Presidents and their place in history are in direct proportion to the leadership which they exerted. Cleveland and Roosevelt are remembered now because of their national voices in affairs. President Wilson was irresistible so long as he rightly interpreted the national thought, and in the end his defeats resulted more from his methods rather than from his purposes. President Coolidge, with shrewd political sense, interpreted the national thought as desiring that he be not bold. The period—one of boundless prosperity and of a desire for laissez faire—was unprecedented. That period has come to a close. The country is ready for positive presidential leadership.

President Hoover has therefore a great opportunity. Elected by the greatest majority any candidate ever received, he has during his first year of office translated the hopes of his supporters into pride in his achievements. The real test, however, is to come, and it will be in the field of foreign relations, the arena in which President Wilson, under whom Mr. Hoover entered public life, failed to win complete success. The test will be had under far more favorable conditions. It is not the policy of the opposition party and its leaders to embarrass and defeat the President, at whatever cost. The issues are far less complicated.

Speaking to the Daughters of the American Revolution the other day, President Hoover again expressed approval of American entrance into the World Court. That could probably have been already accomplished if the Senate had been requested to act last December, before the commencement of the London naval conference. It is hardly likely that a minority of senators would have been successful in holding up the proposal. Now, however, ratification will be more difficult. It is being said—quite incorrectly—that the World Court was an issue in the Illinois primary campaign. It is possible that, misinterpreting the reasons for Mrs. McCormick's nomination, a few senators may decide that it is politically expedient to change their opinions.

Vigorous advocacy from the White House, however, should be sufficient to overcome the opposition. So with the London treaties. There is no question that the national thought wishes them ratified promptly. If they should be held up or if the Senate should disapprove of the Root World Court formula, the President, who is on record in their favor, would have failed to carry out his program. The contingency is happily remote, but it should be made more remote, even impossible, by the President's correct interpretation of, and bold insistence on, the national thought. In this, Mr. Hoover can be irresistible.

To the Moon, If You Please!

A DATE has been set—though only as an "educated guess"—for travel to the moon. "During the past hundred years," says Dr. John Q. Stewart, speaking as a savant to savants, "the maximum vehicular speed has been compounded at 2 per cent per annum." Granting that it may slow down, the indications are that it will speed up, reaching 3 per cent and achieving by the year 2050 vehicular speeds of rather more than 50,000 miles an hour. "Assuming that the technical problems have been solved, an imaginary space ship of the year 2050 would be spherical, perhaps 110 feet in diameter. Projecting from it in all directions are a dozen or more cannon. When one of these is fired the ship will be propelled in the opposite direction. It would weigh about 70,000 tons of which 28,000 tons would be shot from the guns to give propulsion. The crew would number about sixty, and a dozen passengers might be carried on a two months' cruise. A desert would be the starting place, to prevent damage underneath by the guns."

This may sound jollier for 2050 than it does for 1930. Whether or not, however, one can imagine the advertisements, exploiting the planets for vacation travel. One hopes that by that time people will have long forgotten there was ever any other use for cannon. Earnest experimenters are now working at the fundamental problem of shooting an unpassengered vehicle from one planet to another. The American Interplanetary Society has been organized for the promotion of "travel among the planets." Remember, it is suggested by the promoters, how little people anticipated radio, television, airships, and don't be too skeptical. Nod the head, don't wag it.

> What is there in thee, Moon!

wrote Keats,

> that thou should'st move
> My heart so potently!

One may at least be permitted to doubt that anybody in 2050 will be better able to answer that question by going there to find out. Nor is it necessary, until more progress has been made with the technical problems, to raise the question whether this sort of thing is considerate of the planets. Interest in the solution of the technical problems will probably obscure this thought until such time as an interplanetary vehicle weighing about 40,000 tons (allowing for loss of weight in explosives) is expected back from the moon, and the world wonders where it is going to hit.

Editorial Notes

Commodity prices have had a substantial downward swing, and now airplane prices, Pullman fares and taxi rates are pointing in the same direction. It looks as if the Average Citizen's pre-shrunk dollar is going to have a little more to say.

Indiana farmers are practicing for the annual song contest at the state fair, but what can be sweeter than the call from the meadow bars on a soft summer twilight of the farmer's "Co, boss, co' boss, boss, co' boss," and the faint lowing of the cows?

The leader of the wet lobby himself admits that the present Congress is "the driest thing in the world," about three-to-one dry. The American Congress is composed of those elected by the people as their direct representatives. Draw your own conclusions.

With the Department of Justice considering antitrust proceedings, and the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to reopen its inquiry into radio affiliations, the proposed radio merger is likely to develop considerable static, to say nothing of interference.

At Springfield, Mass., the Mayor and city officials tendered a reception to newly naturalized citizens getting their papers. Well, no one is really a citizen until he feels at home. So the idea has something to commend it.

"Who Votes in the Digest Poll?"

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

What Are the Facts?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Literary Digest's presidential election polls have proved so remarkably correct that the country seems to be accepting as equally authentic the results of the present poll on prohibition.

I do not wish to question the good intent of the Literary Digest, but, in all sincerity, I believe that a very grave blunder has been made in the apportionment of the ballots.

The term "grave" is used advisedly, for, regardless of its actual degree of accuracy (which must remain unknown), the result will be accepted as genuine by a great many congressmen and legislators, as well as the press and public, unless very good evidence to the contrary is forthcoming.

According to the 1920 census, persons residing on farms and in villages of less than 2500 population comprised 48½ per cent of our total population. Those living in towns of from 2500 to 10,000 population constituted an additional 9 per cent. These two groups, therefore, are entitled to receive 57½, or 11,500,000, of the 20,000,000 ballots, leaving 8,500,000 ballots for the balance of the country.

It is admittedly true that these rural portions of our population are predominantly dry, just as it is equally a fact that the larger towns and cities are preponderantly wet.

I believe that investigation will show these rural and small-town residents to have received but a small proportion of their proper share of the ballots; this discrimination is due, perhaps, to the enormous difficulties involved in obtaining lists of voters to the requisite number in these two categories.

The Literary Digest, if requested, cannot well withhold specific information on this topic. A general statement from them in reply is not sufficient; only approximately exact figures can be considered satisfactory.

Should my surmise prove correct, the result of the poll will be grossly misleading as a true gauge of the public opinion on the prohibition question; and all the facts involved should be published and copies placed before the President and every member of Congress.

Birmingham, Mich. LAWRENCE D. ATHERTON.

Doubts Accuracy of Poll

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Relative to the poll conducted by the Literary Digest, I would like to say that in my small town of about 1400 one family received three ballots, all directed to the man of the house, and the family consists of two voters. This is only one instance that has come under my special notice. There may be many others of like nature.

There cannot be any accuracy in such a careless method, nor could any reliance be placed on the result.

Magnolia, N. J. JENNIE L. HENDRICKSON.

Would Like to Vote Dry

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial in the Monitor, "Who Votes in the Digest Poll?" is a most timely one. It had occurred to me to write to the Literary Digest and ascertain the reason why other members of my family and myself, registered voters, had not received a postcard, such as they are sending out, on which to cast our votes.

It is interesting to note the following: Two individuals whom I know, registered Democrats and avowed wets, have received the postcard, and have voted with all due speed for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The other members of my family, referred to above, including myself, are registered Republicans, ardent supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment, and have not received cards whereon to vote.

If this is one instance, and surely there are many like it, there is small reason to wonder why so many wet votes are being cast.

Let the Literary Digest at least be fair in sending out postcards for the straw vote.

I look forward to casting my vote on the right side, on the side for the absolute enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. (MRS.) JOSEPHINE W. HUBER.

New York, N. Y.

Being Financed by Wet Interests?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your editorial entitled "Who Votes in the Digest Poll?" and you raise a question which has been in my mind many times since that poll was undertaken. I was in attendance at the morning service in the Methodist Episcopal church here when more than 300 persons were present, nearly all adults. The pastor asked for a show of hands on the part of those who had received Literary Digest ballots, and there was a total of twenty-five—twenty-two men and three women. I am sure that 99 per cent of those present would have voted to continue and enforce the prohibition law if a chance had been given them to do so.

You are more than fair in giving the Digest credit for honesty of purpose in making and conducting its poll. It is my belief, as well as that of many others, that the poll is being financed by the liquor interests, and carried out in such a manner as to get the result they desire. The result may give the wets temporary pleasure, but it will not repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, nor will it stop the activities of 90 per cent of the American people who stand for decency as well as temperance throughout the country.

Lake Worth, Fla. W. E. MENSHER.

Six Ballots to One Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been much talk of the significance of the straw vote being carried on by the Literary Digest on the prohibition question. But it begins to be evident that this time their result will be seriously open to question. For example, one of the young men in the office, though not a subscriber to the Literary Digest, has received six ballots, and I have heard of other similar cases.

Presumably, if one man gets six ballots without asking for them, others who may be anxious to stuff the ballot box may get them by the wholesale—and the performance is discredited, and the result is worthless. After all, it is the real ballots, put into the ballot box under the challenge of the judges of election, which count, and there isn't a shadow of a doubt how they will foot up. PAUL GOODE.

Chicago, Ill.

Women Without Ballots

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of March 31, entitled "Who Votes in the Digest Poll?" impels me to submit the following facts:

In our family of four voters (one man and three women), the man has received two ballots from the Literary Digest and the three women have not received any.

A change in address within the last two years was the cause for the extra ballot, as each address was used and one ballot forwarded. But where are the other three?

This is only one instance showing the unreliable nature of this poll. JESSIE LEIGH JONES.

Glastonbury, Conn.

Here Was a Tie Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your editorial article referring to "Who Votes in the Digest Poll?" published March 31. I will give you our personal experience in answering two of the four questions contained in your article:

1. Are the questionnaires being mailed to persons with regard to whether or not they are voters?

2. What proportion of the questionnaires are going to women?

My husband received two ballots addressed to him on two different dates. No ballot was sent to me. Although we do not agree on the vote, my husband gave me the second ballot, which I sent in at once.

Others may not be so considerate. H. C.

Centerville, Ia.

Reports Three to None

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I have been interested in your editorial on the Literary Digest poll, especially in the one of March 31, 1930.

You may be interested in the experience of one Massachusetts registered woman voter.

Some weeks ago my husband received a card from the Digest pertaining to the poll. I have received none. A friend of mine, a registered voter like myself, has received none, and her husband three.

Incidentally, I am a dry. M. A. GOODWIN.

Cambridge, Mass.

Returned Two Ballots

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The publication of a report on the prohibition vote now being staged by the Literary Digest, appearing in a recent issue of the Monitor, prompts me to write in the spirit of a protest against all "straw votes."

Is it not true that most of our earnest-minded people are not interested in giving their attention and energy to that which is really a "make believe," and never under any conditions an authentic method of information, as is this "straw vote"? Is it not usually the expression of the minority and of those most fearful for their cause?

The vote of the Literary Digest could not possibly be authentic, judged even from my limited experience. I received two ballots, and voted on neither, but inclosed them in an envelope and returned them to the Literary Digest to prove to them the fallacy of their procedure, though I know that their project is only undertaken from the standpoint of advertising their own publication.

I know of two other instances where two women voted two cards each, as their sentiments dictated, and sent them to the Digest. If the public is so gullible as to place significance on that kind of a vote, there is work to be done in uncovering such error. May we not have an editorial along this line of thought? FANNIE J. JUNGE.

Oak Park, Ill.

Are the Digest Questions Fair?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your questionnaire directed at the Literary Digest poll is fair and pertinent. May I suggest what seems to me the most serious defect in that poll—the omission of any place for those to vote who desire a stricter enforcement of prohibition? Not necessarily more severe penalties, but more effective enforcement.

I notice that your paper made reference to the poll on this question conducted by the Pathfinder and concluded just as that of the Digest began. The Pathfinder included the question, "Do you favor a stricter enforcement of the prohibition amendment?" and in a poll totaling 444,628 votes from every state in the Union, this question was at the head of the poll in all the states.

The Pathfinder ballot offered a choice of six alternatives, two dry and four wet. The latter included one favoring government sale of light wines and beers, and the other three would each have required a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment before there could be any hope of their adoption. If these three are added together and taken as equivalent to the third choice on the Digest poll, repeal, a comparison of the two polls is interesting. This omits from the Pathfinder's poll the votes for "stricter enforcement." The comparison, then, is as follows:

	Pathfinder	Digest of April 5	Variation
Repeal	41.9%	42.4%	+.5%
Modification	32.9	29.9	−3.0
Prohibition as is	25.2	27.7	+2.5

I noticed this close agreement when the first returns of the Digest poll were received, and the narrow range of fluctuation from the percentages of the Pathfinder's poll convinces me that the final returns will not vary greatly.

This, however, leaves out of the Pathfinder poll all votes for stricter enforcement. These votes amounted to over 48 per cent of all votes cast in that poll. It is this class which is not voting in the Digest poll because there is no place where their views are expressed on that ballot.

New Brighton, Pa. H. B. MANSELL.

Doubts Justice of Poll

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few days ago I read an editorial on the poll of the Literary Digest.

From investigation and observation in our neighborhood, there is no justice in it.

My husband and I would both X No. 1, but received no ballot. Another family of three received a ballot. The man put an X in for light wine and beer and sent it in. His wife and sister would vote for No. 1, and yet had no opportunity, and so it goes. Many others are left in the same position as my husband and myself.

Under these circumstances, I cannot see where a correct understanding of this question can be arrived at in this way and have so written the Digest. MARY B. DAVIDSON.

Portland, Ore.

Are the Women Getting Ballots?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read the first returns in the poll on prohibition by the Literary Digest in the Monitor of March 15. It certainly looked discouraging, but since then I have questioned every woman I met, and have found only one who received a ballot. Most of them are registered voters, too.

Is it fair to let only the men folks express their opinion in so important a matter and one that affects the happiness and well-being of the women as does prohibition?

Laton, Calif. (MRS.) IDA E. HANNAH.

A Fair Index of Opinion?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express my gratitude for your article on the editorial page, "Who Votes in the Digest Poll?" in the Monitor of March 31.

In our particular case, Mr. Kraus received a ballot, and immediately voted for prohibition, for he realized that it was his duty to cast his vote. However, I did not receive a ballot, thus having no opportunity to vote. Just last night it occurred to me to ask a neighbor of mine if she had received a ballot, and in that case neither she nor her husband received a ballot; but she told me that her next-door neighbor, who voted wet, not only sent in his own ballot, but got one from someone who did not intend to vote, thus casting two wet votes.

I mention this, for, as your article states, "Surely if the results are going to have weight with the American people, the opportunity should be given to the public of understanding and judging the methods by which the Digest is carrying on this public enterprise."

Indianapolis, Ind. MRS. LUCY KRAUS.

A Ballot to Nonvoter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial of March 31, entitled "Who Votes in the Digest Poll?" made a strong appeal to one voter. I am a registered voter who votes regularly, and am an absolute prohibitionist.

My father is not an American citizen and, of course, has never been known to cast a vote. He received a questionnaire from the Digest, while I did not receive one.

Mine is certainly one dry vote that would have been promptly cast. PAULINE COMER.

Savannah, Ga.

Three Ballots to One

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What about the prohibition poll now being conducted by a national weekly?

Is this a "padded" campaign, when I received three ballots in one mailing and good for three votes? Could it be possible because my name is similar to that of an ancient trade named "alcoholic" that I have been classified as a wet, or possible wet—hence the recipient of three ballots?

Brookline, Mass. J. S. WILSON.

No Ballots for These Women

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To the office of the company by whom I am employed as office man there have been addressed several of the ballots of the Literary Digest vote on prohibition. One has come for myself. I am not a voter. The others are addressed to employees of this company, but not one has been addressed to a woman, although most of the workers here are married.

INTERESTED READER.

A Vital Point Overlooked

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A vital point from the prohibition viewpoint in connection with the Literary Digest poll is being overlooked, or at least little emphasized, it seems to me.

That is, I have no doubt, a considerable part of the adverse vote is against the nonenforcement of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment, rather than against prohibition itself.

To have been entirely fair, the poll should have had a fourth vote: "If against prohibition, would you be so if the law were enforced?" or something to that effect.

Youngstown, O. RALPH L. KLINE.